

See Page 43 for Complete Report on WPA's XI-317 and L-95 Meeting

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

OL. 66

MARCH 15, 1944

NO. 2

Read About the "Suggestions Contest" on page 79 in this issue of Textile Bulletin



## JACOBS

*Reinforced* **VERYBEST**  
**LUG STRAP**

The Jacobs Reinforced Verybest Lug Strap is designed to meet every modern condition of weaving. Even with greatly increased speeds, heavier work, continuous or three-shift loom operations and lack of man-power — this Lug Strap will help keep loom fixing at an efficient point.

Thoroughly seasoned, and made of the best quality army duck, it has increased durability built in at points of wear and greater efficiency provided at working contact points.

• **Guaranteed Quality** • **Prompt Delivery**



### E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CHAPEL HILL N. C.

529  
G 44



## RANGE...several billion yards beyond normal requirements

It is estimated that military needs have resulted in an increased annual demand for cotton goods alone of from two and one-half to three billion square yards above peacetime requirements.

Should the war continue at its present tempo for another 12 months, the industry will most certainly have to grapple with problems of production much graver than it has so far encountered, and eventual victory in this struggle will demand maximum efficiency of both men and machines.

In checking the efficiency of your spinning and twisting equipment don't overlook your travelers — those busy little fellows that can play havoc with both quality and production if they are not perfectly balanced, shaped and weighted, or if they are not made of the best heat-resisting steel.

During the busy months ahead, you will need, more than ever before, equipment that you can depend upon every minute of the work day. U. S. Travelers give just that kind of service.

# U. S. RING TRAVELER COMPANY

AMOS M. BOWEN, President and Treasurer

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Bowen Square Point Travelers  
Bowen Improved Vertical Bronze  
Bowen Patented Ne-Bow Vertical

Bowen Patented Bevel Edge  
Bowen Round Point Travelers  
Bowen Improved Vertical Offset

Bowen Flat, Oval and Round Wire Travelers



## A Traveler for Every Fibre

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS — PAGE 65



# CONES

WITH MORE SALES APPEAL

FROM CLEAN

# MACHINES

WITH LESS MAINTENANCE

Your knitting mill customers will appreciate the better quality of Roto-Cones—the better yarn characteristics, the better package shape. Roto-Cones are identified by the open wind...the accelerated taper...the curved base...the shallow nose...and the smooth, un-cut yarn.

And you will notice the lower costs of operating Roto-Coners\*—the cleanliness of the machine, the ease of maintenance, the elimination of greasing, the low repair costs. Despite the high winding speed (550 y.p.m. for knitting yarns), maintenance is estimated at less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1%. At Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., for example, 400 spindles of Roto-Coner\* installed in 1938 and 80 more in 1942 have required an average yearly repair part expense of only \$.08 per spindle!

*Universal Winding Company*

PROVIDENCE

BOSTON

UTICA

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

ATLANTA

### One Reason for More Sales Appeal

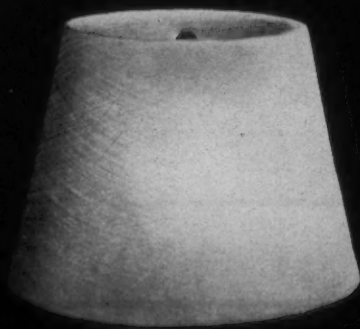
The shallower cup at the nose means that the Roto-Cone is much less likely to be damaged by carelessness in shipping and handling. Another important quality feature is the absence of roll-cuts—because the Rotary Traverse (see right) is a one-piece drum revolving with the yarn, smoothing and rounding it just before it is wound onto the package.

### One Reason for Less Maintenance

This single grooved roll—the Rotary Traverse—takes the place of the cams, guides and mechanical connections formerly required. There is nothing to wear, nothing to be replaced. Furthermore, almost all other moving parts in the Roto-Coner\* are fully enclosed and automatically lubricated.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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## ROTO-CONER

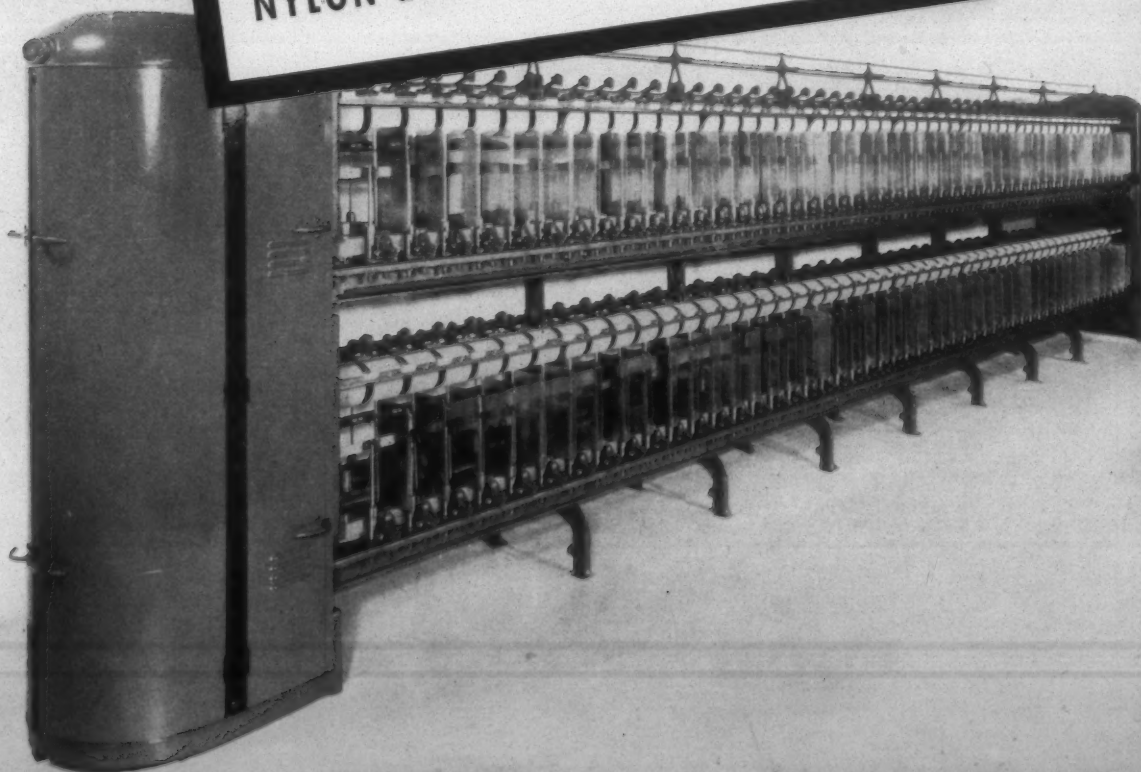


*Open-Wind Cones for Knitting*

WARPIING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING



**These ARE The Postwar  
Production Machines  
FOR TWISTING  
COTTON • WORSTED • RAYON • SPUN RAYON  
NYLON and other YARNS . . .**





# The ATWOOD "5B" RING TWISTER

The ATWOOD "5B" RING TWISTER is already demonstrating its value, versatility and economy for the production of clean, accurately twisted, uniform yarns of almost every character and combination. It handles from 2 to 12 ends—delivers from cakes, cones, bobbins or tubes—produces any desired twist, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70 turns per inch, on any size package up to 5 inch diameter, 9 inch length.

Here is the RING TWISTER for tomorrow's yarns. It is thoroughly tested and production proved *today*.

Now is the time to get the whole story on the Atwood Ring Twister and its advantages as they apply to *your* anticipated product and production requirements.

# The ATWOOD Model 110 UP TWISTER

The ATWOOD Model 110 UP TWISTER represents a logical and successful evolution from a line of Atwood Twisters that has been accepted for close to a century as the standard for high grade yarn production. It turns out large, precisely twisted packages, bobbin or headless, up to two pounds. The quality, dependability and economy of its performance is already demonstrated and established on *your* types and weights of yarns.

We stand ready to supply all the facts and figures. Now is the time to have this information on tap.



THE ATWOOD MACHINE COMPANY, STONINGTON · CONN · U.S.A.



# Cutler

## SPINNING TAPE

CUTLER Patented Spinning  
Tape is the ORIGINAL POWER-  
SAVING SPINNING TAPE.

*Advantages*

1. Decreased power consumption.
2. Increased spindle speed.
3. Longer life.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

**ROGER W. CUTLER**

BOSTON, MASS. — GREENVILLE, S. C.

Southern Representative

M. BRADFORD HODGES

P. O. BOX 752

Atlanta, Ga.

Mexico

LEO LENK

APARTADO 533

Mexico, D. F.

*It's Tops in Tape*

# From Cost-minded Mills THE SAME STORY YEAR AFTER YEAR!

1930

"... the cards will run almost indefinitely without stripping... we expect to send you an additional order." \*

1936

"... we feel you are conservative in your claims." \*

1940

"... we are very well pleased with the performance of this equipment... we have found definite savings as well as more uniform work." \*

1943

"... they have paid for themselves many times over... we could not get along without them." \*

\* Names on request.

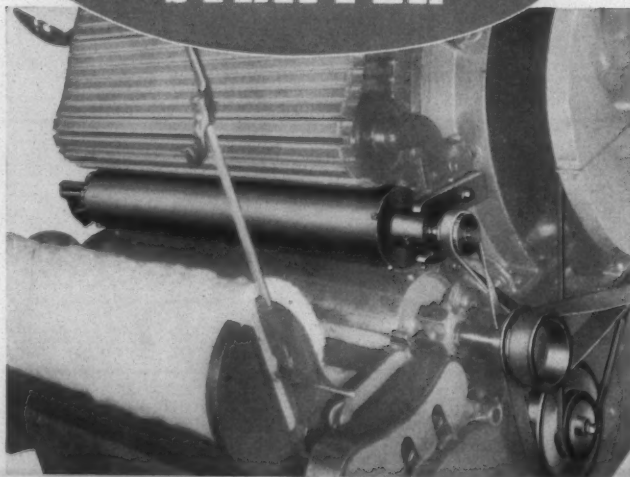
The satisfaction expressed in these statements from mill superintendents is proof of the efficiency and proven performance of the Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper. Its many practical and important advantages may be summarized as follows:

1. Saving of Cotton
2. Increased Production
3. Improvement in Quality of Yarn
4. Cleaner Card Room
5. Saving in Labor Cost
6. Reduction in Power Consumption

The Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper is easily and quickly installed on all Saco-Lowell Cards... and in many cases on those of other manufacturers.

Write for bulletin giving complete details.

## Saco-Lowell CONTINUOUS CARD STRIPPER



## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts


•

Charlotte

Greenville

Atlanta





## *This Mill would run without Humidification*

*But* — static electricity, inadequate regain, ends down, dust and fly *plus* employee discomfort would drag production down and down.

Correct humidification is, a necessity in today's high speed production. Practically every new development, every speed-up in textile machinery multiplies the need for expertly planned humidification systems.

It calls for a type of engineering that comes only from long experience with textile mill problems and processes, exposures and a dozen other factors. *A poorly engineered system can be as bad as no system at all.*

We have been at it a long time. Perhaps that is why the majority of mills have an AMCO Humidification System. We'll be glad to help you put *your* mill in a good "competitive" position for the post-war period.



AMCO  
Self-Cleaning  
Atomizers

AUTOMATICALLY SELF-CLEANING  
•  
CONSTANT, FULL-CAPACITY DELIVERY  
•  
NO DRIP—NO FEATHERING DOWN  
•  
MINIMUM MAINTENANCE COST  
•  
LONG LIFE

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company  
Owners and Operators  
Pequot Mills      Danvers Bleachery  
Salem, Mass.      Peabody, Mass.

# AMCO HUMIDIFICATION

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY, Providence 1, R. I. • Atlanta • Boston • Charlotte





Folks, I'm

"Tiny Tuffer"

... spokesman for TUFFERIZED Card Clothing



My story means money in your pocket, higher production, more uniform carding, and a finer finish to your yarns.

Here's why. Our flat, square crowns snuggle firmly into the foundation when clothed correctly and our sides remain parallel at all times. Our points stay sharp longer because they keep in position and avoid injury in stripping. Consequently less frequent grinding is required.

All of which means, to get the most for your money standardize on TUFFER products.

#### TUFFER PRODUCTS

Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets, Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants. Lickerins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Inserted Eye & Regular Wire Heddles

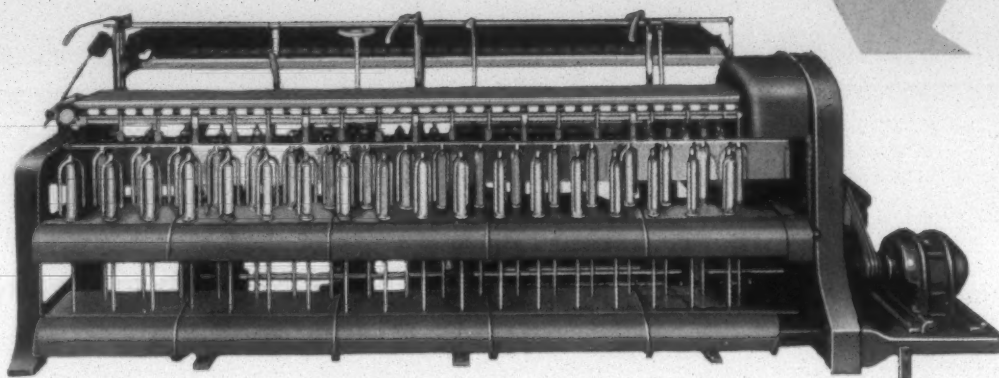


**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Dallas. Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2

# H & B HIGH-DRAFT ROVING FRAME



Put it on your **PREFERRED LIST** for After the War!

ONE OF THESE MACHINES will replace two or three conventional speed frames. It is sturdy and of modern design. Mechanical features include the following:

Exceptionally strong differential gearing... draft changes quickly made... simplified builder, easily adjustable... articulated quiet chain bobbin shaft drive... superior finish, including polished non-rusting metallic clearer covers... single or double sliver lifting rolls... angle iron creels.

The frame was specially designed to accommodate our High-Draft Roving System, 4 or 5 roll, with Patented Scroll Condenser. This system will produce 3.00 to 6.00 hank roving from 50 to 60 grain sliver in **ONE OPERATION**. It is drafting cotton up to 30 on speeders and up to 16 on intermediates. With mixtures, such as rayon and cotton or rayon and wool,

some installations are drafting as high as 48 in one operation.

Our Bakelite Patented Scroll Condenser has greatly simplified high drafting of sliver. It eliminates static and prevents the flaring and spreading of the fibres by condensing them into a compact sliver without disturbing parallelization, and gives just enough false twist to allow better control in the drafting zone.

The H & B High-Draft Roving Frame not only greatly reduces the investment required in the card room, but also frequently increases production as compared with the equipment it replaces and invariably reduces manufacturing cost. This reduction has been as much as 6/10 of one cent. per lb. of yarn.

Put this frame on your preferred list for after the war and let us know about your plans **NOW**, so you won't have to wait too long for delivery after we are permitted to accept orders for textile machinery.

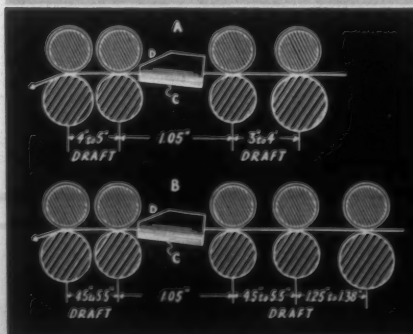


**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**  
PLANT AT PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

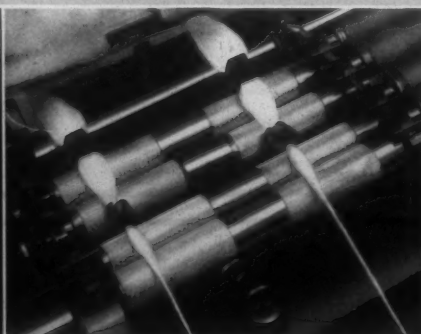
Boston Office, 161 Devonshire Street; Charlotte Office, 1201-3 Johnston Bldg., Atlanta Office, 815 Citizens & Southern National Bank Bldg.; Export Dept., United States Machinery Co., 115 Broad Street, New York, U. S. A.



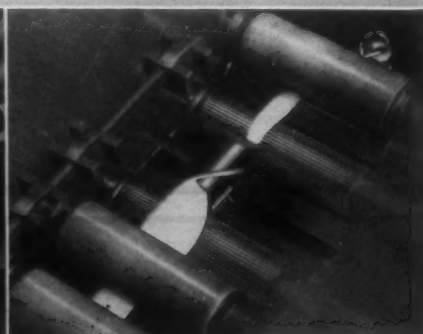
Diagrams showing drafts obtainable with 4 Roll and 5 Roll High-Draft Roving Systems



4 Roll High-Draft Roving System with Patented Scroll Condenser



5 Roll High-Draft Roving System with Patented Scroll Condenser







## Time-Savers for Bobbin-Handling

**E**ACH Barber-Colman Automatic Spooler has a sorting table to which empty bobbins, tailings, and strips from the pockets are delivered automatically by a conveyor. This table is large enough so that the spooler girl can easily and quickly pick out the tailings and strips. It is at convenient working height so no stooping is necessary. Having picked out all bobbins that can be re-run, she opens a flap on the front of the table and the empties slide into a large bobbin truck set

under the table. When this truck is full, it can be quickly pulled out and an empty one put in its place. The truck full of empty bobbins is sent to the spinning room. These may seem like small details to be talking about, but they are typical of many features of Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers—features which add to convenience, saving of effort, saving of time, and increased production—features which make Barber-Colman equipment valuable for producing more and better war goods, faster.



AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • TWISTER CREELS • MOISTURE CONTENT CONTROLS

**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**

**ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.**

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND





## LEATHER

### APRONS FOR CONVENIENCE LAWRENCE CHROME FOR SUPERIOR DRAFTING

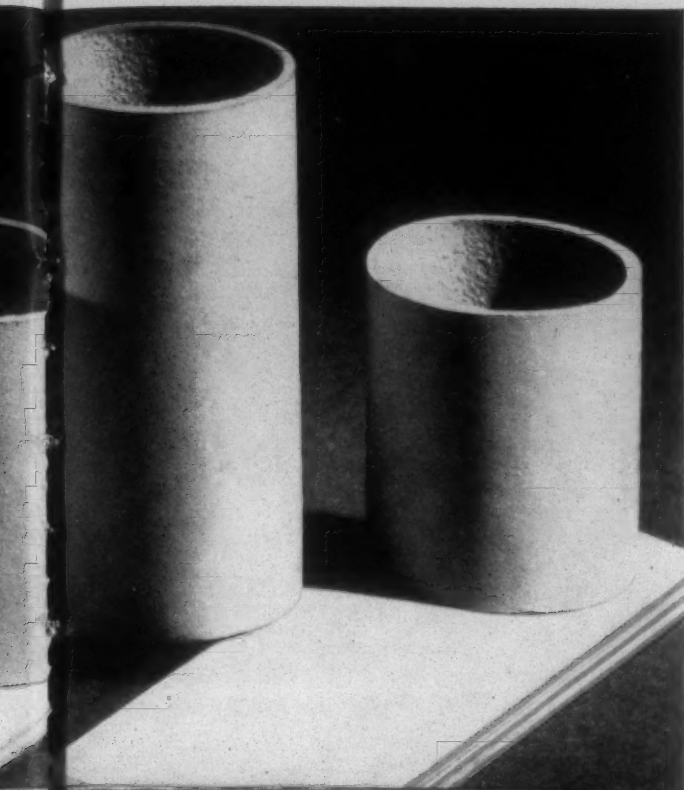
Uniformity pays.

On V-belt drives, when one strand wears out, it is recommended that you install an entirely new set, so all strands will have uniform pulling power.

On winding machines, when requirements change, you are careful to reset all yarn cleaners uniformly, so all spindles will have the same degree of inspection.

Then, why not have your long-draft equipment running on uniform-quality leather aprons *throughout*? Leather is the one material that is furnished open-end—you can install new aprons as needed, even in bottom positions, without delay—and then you'll have *all* spindles running on the *same* material.

And when you decide on leather, decide



on *Lawrence Chrome*—used more on spinning and roving frames than any other type.

*Lawrence Chrome* gives you the best possible drafting—and retains its superior drafting quality for the greatest length of time. Its smooth, firm, high-friction surface holds the fibres—even the shortest—right in line, for a positive draft. Oily and gummy deposits are absorbed by the leather pores, none being left on the surface to spoil the yarn. And being mineral-tanned, *Lawrence Chrome* reduces static troubles.

Life is longer, too, because *Lawrence Chrome*'s firmly-knit fibre structure resists abrasion and refuses to "bell out" with pressure of the traversing yarn.

*Lawrence Chrome* is standard with *Whitin Machine Works*. And apron manufacturers in important textile centers will tell you it gives superior results. Specify *Lawrence Chrome* for your next aprons.

**LAWRENCE CHROME LEATHERS**  
*1st Choice for Aprons*

**A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY**  
PEABODY, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.



## THIS TEST WILL CONVINCE YOU... SPINNA CALF LAUGHS AT HARD ENDS

Break the roving and piece together with a slight twist. Run the hard end through and then inspect the rolls.

Lively *Spinna Calf*—triple-resilient\*—will spring back into shape, after an ordinary hard end, without a trace of a groove. That property of resiliency . . . plus its long-lasting abrasion-resistant, high-friction top surface . . . are reasons why *Spinna Calf* stays kind to the yarn for up to 18 months and more in front line positions.

During that lifetime, you'll experience freedom from such nuisances as *eyebrowing*—for *Spinna*'s high-frictional surface carries waste well back on the clearer . . . and *lapping-up*—there are no rough or sticky places to grab the yarn. *Static troubles* are reduced, too, because *Spinna Calf* is *mineral-tanned*.

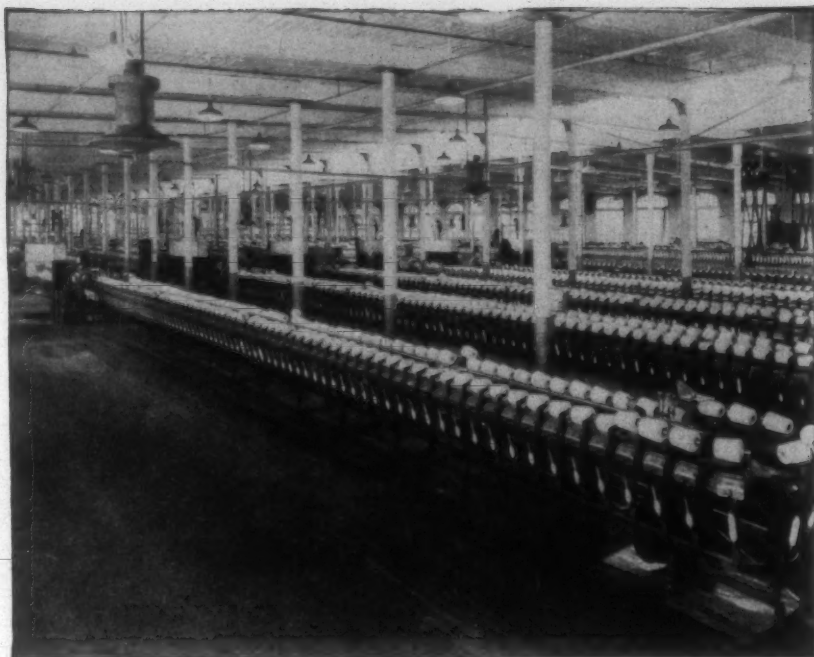
So have your roll coverer use *Spinna*—the leather *he* will like because its quality is uniform.

- \*1. The individual fibres compress and recover.
2. The fibre network adjusts itself to strain, and recovers.
3. The air in between is expelled, then returns. No other material has all three forms of resiliency plus *Spinna Calf*'s strong wearing surface.



*Lively*  
**SPINNA CALF**  
ROLL COVERING  
*it's Triple Resilient*

# AUTOMATIC TRAVELING SPINDLE WINDING



## Average Hourly Production Per Operator

Warping Cones:	900 to 1000 bobbins per hour
Twisting Cheese:	900 to 1000 bobbins per hour
Knitting Cones:	800 to 900 bobbins per hour
Paper Tubes:	800 to 900 bobbins per hour

You cannot afford to use labor doing only 250 bobbins per hour on old style winders.

The greatest return per dollar of investment today in Textile Mills is in Automatic Traveling Spindle Winders and Quillers.

## ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY

WILTON, N. H.

*Southern Representative - Mr. L. S. Ligon - Greenville, S. C.*



40 Per Cent More Cloth

on X Model Looms

Running 24 Per Cent Faster

Than E Models on Same Fabric

These Figures are from a Comparison of Production Sheets of More Than Eight Years of Actual Operation of Similar Lots of the Two Models of Looms by one of the Best Known Mills in the Industry.

Did you read the story in our Cotton Chats for February?

If you missed it, ask us for a copy.

Draper Corporation

Atlanta Hopedale Spartanburg

# Lambeth Products

Herringbone weave spinning tape

Basket weave spinning tape

Basket weave twister tape

Double loop hook bands for cards, twist-ers, spoolers, etc. (all lengths and diameters)

Mule ropes (dressed or undressed) all sizes and diameters

Braided spindle banding for mules, etc.

Basket weave spooler tape



"BUTRITE" CANVAS LUG STRAP  
(PATENTED)

This new material is an outstanding example of Lambeth quality. It's built up and finished by the same men who make the mule ropes. This also has an element of safety in the working is guaranteed, because the it does not stretch.

## MADE BY CRAFTSMEN

While Lambeth Products are manufactured by economical machine methods insofar as possible, nevertheless their excellence and uniformity depend to a large extent on highly skilled labor—real craftsmen. Many of these men learned their trade here and have been with us for over 30 years.

In 1892, the first year they were produced, Lambeth Products were awarded a Medal of Merit at the Chicago World's Fair, and they have been constantly improved ever since.

## LAMBETH ROPE CORPORATION

New Bedford, Mass., Southern Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
Mfrs. of Spinning Tape, Mule Rope and Banding. Also Sales Agents  
for Lambeth Products Corp., Antrim, N. H., Makers of Canvas Lug Straps





## Preparing a Practical Employee Handbook

By O. C. COOL, Director  
Labor Relations Institute, New York City

**T**HE company handbook or employee manual is not a new device in labor relations. Unfortunately, most publications of this type do little more than recite the rules and regulations which employees must obey—or else. The only purpose such a book can serve is to protect the company from charges of unfair labor practice. But it does not foster morale, it gives the worker no added sense of security or identification with the company, and it passes up an unparalleled opportunity to create good feeling between the new employee and the supervisors and officers.

The *title* of the handbook reveals whole volumes about the kind of company that employs it. Is the book called "The Employee Handbook;" "Company Rules and Regulations;" "Worker's Guidebook;" or "Information for Employees?" Too bad! How much better it would be to start off on the right foot and call it "Your Job;" or "Introducing You to the Company;" or "Hello!" or "Welcome!" or "You and Your Job!"

The *appearance* of the handbook is another important factor. Make the booklet as attractive as you can, and as easy to read as a good popular magazine. Photographs, thumbnail sketches and cartoons help to inspire readership. Don't make it too large; the most convenient size is 5½x7. Pocket-size enables the employee to carry the book around with him for his first few days on the job. It may be best to secure the services of an expert lay-out man in drafting your booklet. Don't leave this important item to chance.

The *contents* of the handbook should be carefully selected, and just as carefully prepared. Keep all copy short and to the point. Break long articles down into convenient "packages." A lengthy piece which contains too much information will only confuse and discourage the reader.

The first page of every handbook distributed to new workers should contain a simple, sincere welcome. Too often this takes the form of a message from the president of the firm, writ-

ten in pontifical prose, or telling how he rose to fame. The new employee is more interested in his own opportunities than in the president's success story. A simple, straightforward statement from the mill superintendent would be more to the point—for he is the man who will be closer and more often seen by the employee than the top executive.

*Don't say*—"Your employment now makes you a member of a large and successful company, etc., etc."

*Instead say*—"We welcome you into the (name of company). As a new employee we want you to feel that your connection will be permanent and prosperous. You have been selected for the job because we feel that you have the necessary qualification.

"Our employees are our most valuable asset. It is their loyalty, industry and skill which have enabled us to grow, and it is their work which is helping our country in its fight against the Axis. In joining us, we want you to feel that *you*, too, are doing your part. . . ."

After the table of contents (which is very important, by the way) a short history of the company and its products is in order. In this account stress the contributions made by the employees. Avoid the impression that company officials take all the credit.

The first main portion of the handbook should deal with employment practices, covering such topics as employment procedure, the probationary period, hiring of friends and relatives, transfers, layoffs, notice of leaving, wages, overtime pay, seniority and working hours. Don't crowd this material, either. It is a safe rule never to cover more than one or two topics on a page.

This is the spot for explaining your induction procedure and your grievance machinery. And if you have a union in your plant, more benefit than injury is gained by telling your new employee about it—particularly if a majority of the workers belong. Many a plant has won excellent co-operation from unions by giving them

No one needs to be told that there are many angles to the broad subject, labor relations. Most of these angles have to be dealt with after a worker has been on the job for some time. But one aspect, introducing the new employee to the company and its policies, has to be handled—and handled sensibly—at the time a person is given a job. A properly prepared employee handbook can do much toward creating the right mental attitude in the just-hired worker, and this article furnishes a number of recommendations for the preparation of such a booklet. Mr. Cool was a labor relations consultant and successful business man before founding the Labor Relations Institute in 1938, an organization which has since grown to a membership of 6,500 companies. In his article the author has given generously from the reports and surveys of the institute's field staff, assuring timely and practical suggestions which should be of value to executives.

their due in the handbook. This should not be ignored.

Many new workers—especially those who have never had previous mill experience—are afraid of overseers and second hands. Break down that fear by explaining in your handbook that overseers are there to help as well as supervise. Encourage the new employee to ask questions of his overseer. Say something along these lines:

"Your overseer is a man who has been through the mill, and who knows most of the answers. So look to him for guidance. He will be glad to help and to get you started on your job.

"When you run into any kind of difficulty, get your overseer's advice and instruction. He's never too busy to help you out, so don't hesitate to ask him. He *expects* you to ask questions, because he has often been stumped himself—and through experience has learned to solve the very problems which may bother you."

### Rules and Regulations

When it comes to company rules and regulations, the cardinal principle of handbook technique is to tell not only what the employee must do—but also *why*. This can best be done by writing simply, directly and in a friendly tone. For instance, note the difference between the two "No smoking!" rules below:

*Don't say*—"Smoking on the premises is absolutely forbidden. Violations will result in immediate dismissal."

*Instead say*—"Because a lot of us work with dangerous materials, and because it's against the fire department rules anyway, smoking is not allowed on the premises. Every time this rule is violated the lives of all of us are put in danger. So we have to say 'No smoking, please.' And because smoking under these circumstances is a hazard to human life, we have to get a little tough about it and tell you that if you smoke here you will lose your job. Sorry, but we know you will understand."

It is obvious which of these two statements will receive the greater readership and response. The same technique is applicable to all rules.



A rough copy of the company's new employee handbook should be checked thoroughly in regard to appearance, thoughtfulness, style of writing and consideration of the over-all attitude it will create when read by the worker.

Stern—but friendly, too—should be the section devoted to employees' health and safety. Experience with absenteeism and turnover has shown that employees *must* be impressed with the need for obeying the regulations which protect their general welfare.

The handbook should clearly indicate what first aid facilities are available, and should tell what should be done in case of accident. Information should be given about the plant's safety committee, and about workmen's compensation. If poisons, noxious fumes, skin irritants or other health hazards are encountered in production, special counsel should be given about these factors. If physical check-ups, X-ray examinations, etc., are a part of the health routine, they should be covered in the manual. Even the free services for the employees' own good require a certain amount of advertising to guarantee acceptance.

Remember that health hazards *outside* the plant can hurt production as much as sickness or accident due to conditions in the factory. Hence the importance of stressing adequate sleep, a balanced diet, frequent bathing and other good health habits.

Since women workers are becoming more and more numerous, at least a page or two in the handbook should be addressed exclusively to them. This is the place to specify the kind of clothing, footwear and hair covering to be worn in the mill. Take a tip from fashion hints and the woman's page of the daily newspapers—and make the copy persuasive as well as convincing.

### Miscellaneous Information

Every company will wish to present a miscellany of information on points not previously covered in this outline—covering, for instance, such topics as the lost and found department, bulletin boards, personal mail and telephone calls, the tool check, parking privileges, visits to the plant, military restrictions, etc. The number and nature of such topics will depend on the individual company.

Some firms have made their employee handbooks of long-term value by inserting information which will be helpful on the job—such as metric equivalents, circular measure, decimal equivalents of fractions, yarn counts and other appropriate information.

A psychological device which magnifies the value of the handbooks in the worker's eye is a perforated receipt form at the end of the book, with space for the holder's signature, badge number, department and the date the book was given to him. Some companies incorporate a pledge to the effect that the signer has read the book, and that he has familiarized himself with the rules and other contents. After tearing it out, the receipt is turned in at the personnel department.

It is also a good idea to include a record sheet in which the employee can note such essential information as his social security number, date on which he was hired, name of the department, badge number, starting wage rate, etc.

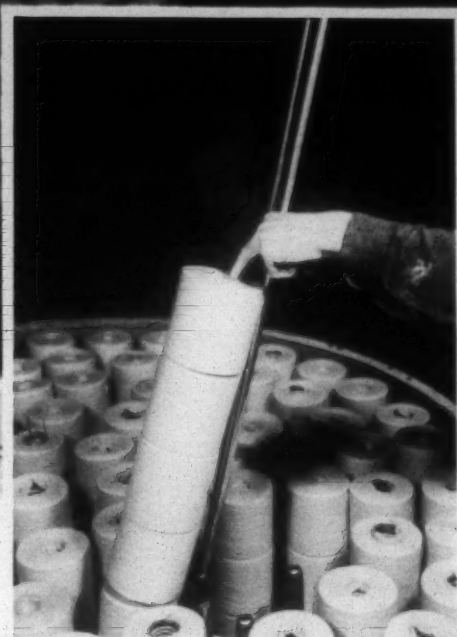
Before sending copy on your new handbook to the printer, check it against the following 16 points—all tried and tested by the institute's field staff:

1. Do you use simple, straightforward language?
2. Is the tone friendly and personal?
3. Are company policies stated clearly, but without writing "down" to the readers?

(Continued on Page 78)



# A 4 in 1 COLORED YARN SERVICE



UNLOADING A FRANKLIN PROCESS PACKAGE DYEING MACHINE

Franklin Process Colored Yarns are supplied by four plants. Yet these plants work as one; — first because they use the same formulas for all standard shades and the same process; second because all of them are available to fill your order. No matter which plant takes your order, it will be filled by that plant which can serve you best. This 4 in 1 service has many advantages as follows:—

1. All your eggs are NOT in one basket; yet the quality of the product is the same no matter which plant processes it.
2. You benefit from both special and general experience: — special because each of our plants specializes to a considerable extent in serving one or more branches of the textile industry; general because the experience of one plant becomes the experience of all four through our "shuttle system", — exchange of information.
3. We can supply yarn as well as dyeing, thus saving you time and trouble and concentrating responsibility.
4. We dye by the original Franklin Process, which has revolutionized yarn dyeing.
5. We offer you not only the largest package dyeing capacity in the world, but also the greatest variety of machine sizes. Thus, we can handle both large and small orders equally well.

If you make fabrics requiring cotton, worsted, spun rayon, or blended colored yarns, let our 4 in 1 service save you time, trouble and money.



# AHCOVEL



★ THE VERSATILE  
SUBSTANTIVE SOFTENER AND FINISH  
AVAILABLE *Now* TO ALL FINISHERS

**A**hcovel is now being used on all types of synthetic fabrics, including acetate, viscose and protein fibres, as well as blends of same with cotton and wool. It is available NOW, for civilian as well as war requirements, in its original prewar quality; no changes, no substitutions.

*Its Advantages*  
INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING

- 1 Gives a soft, drapy or mellow, full bodied hand.
- 2 May be used alone, or with starches, gums, resins or similar agents.
- 3 Does not discolor or turn rancid with age.
- 4 Highly resistant to washing and dry cleansing. An integral part of the fabric.
- 5 Resistant to hard water.
- 6 Easy to apply with standard equipment.
- 7 More economical than many old type softeners.

Let our laboratory technicians fit Ahcovel to your finishing requirements.

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# A TRIP TO TEXAS

By DAVID CLARK, Editor

**I**N July, 1942, Clark Publishing Co. acquired the publication, SOUTHERN HOSPITALS, which covers the hospitals of the entire South, including those in Texas. Therefore when Dallas, a textile manufacturing center, was chosen for the annual meeting of the Texas Hospital Association, I decided to attend, as I realized it would afford me the opportunity to become better acquainted with the hospital administrators as well as some of the textile manufacturers of that state. Mrs. Clark accompanied me on the trip.



R. Dawson Hughes

We intended to leave Charlotte on the morning of Feb. 21st and reach Dallas on the night of the 22nd, but as my train was two hours late leaving Charlotte, we had to be re-routed to Chattanooga to take a sleeper from there to Memphis. We reached Memphis one hour late and missed our train from there. We had to spend the entire day there with the result that we reached Dallas at 10 o'clock Feb. 23rd, which was after the Texas Hospital Association convention had opened.

My time until 4 p. m. on Feb. 24th was taken up with the hospital convention. However, Walter Gayle of Charlotte, Southern representative of the Saco-Lowell Shops, had written his firm's Texas representative, R. Dawson Hughes of Dallas, and he showed up soon after I arrived with the statement that he wished to give me a dinner at the Athletic Club on the evening of Feb. 24th and had invited most of the textile manufacturers of Texas. I, of course, appreciated his courtesy, as it gave me a wonderful opportunity to meet many men whom I had known only through correspondence.

On Thursday afternoon my nephew, Capt. Walter Clark, son of Thorne Clark, agent of the Massapoag Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., came over from Fort Worth, where he is now located as commanding officer of the Flight Control Command of Texas, and took Mrs. Clark to dinner while I was at Dawson Hughes' gathering.

Walter entered Army aviation and early became a pilot

on a B-24. He was with Montgomery's forces when Rommel was defeated at Alamein and also piloted his plane on the first bombing of the Rumanian oil fields.

One morning on the 8 o'clock broadcast I heard an announcer at Cairo, Egypt, name him and describe his exploit in continuing a flight and sinking an Italian ship after his bomber had been hit by flak and set on fire. Before being sent home because of stomach trouble he received two decorations. Since I saw him in Texas he has been promoted to major.

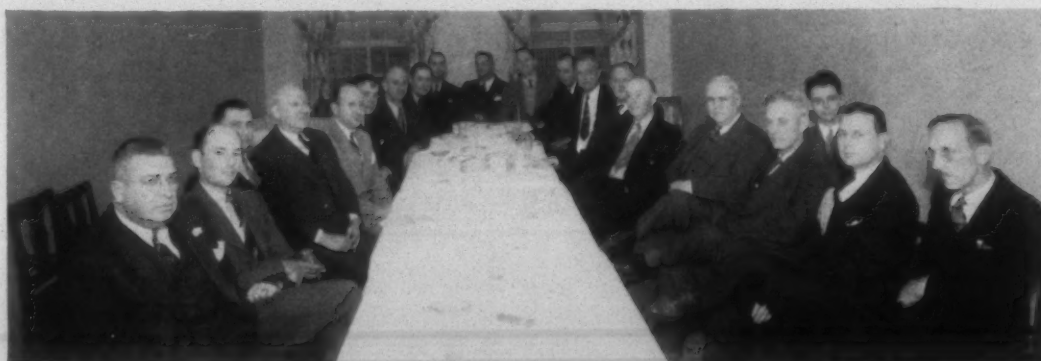
R. Dawson Hughes handles textile mill machinery and supplies in Texas under the name of the R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 1812 Main Street, Dallas, and seems to be very highly regarded. At the present time he represents the Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.; Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.; Sykes, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. V. Lang Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Carter Traveler & Mill Devices, Gastonia, N. C.; Abbott Machine Co., Wilton, N. H.; Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J.; Fibre Specialty Co., Kennett Square, Pa.; Westboyd Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.; Stein Hall Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Walker Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; American Bobbin Co., Lewiston, Me.; Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Denman Tire & Rubber Co., Warren, Ohio. He told me that he was open for other accounts which did not conflict with any of the above.

Dawson Hughes had invited every textile manufacturer in Texas and many came from a considerable distance.

My old friend, Walter Dillard, came 260 miles from New Braunfels, although he had arranged to give us a dinner in San Antonio the next night.

Those present at the dinner, in addition to Dawson Hughes, were Walter Dillard, general manager and vice-president of the New Braunfels Textile Mill, Inc.; Dan

(Continued on Page 70)



At the dinner given in Dallas, Texas, Feb. 24, to David Clark, editor of Textile Bulletin, were, left to right: Walter Dillard, Dan H. Poole, Jr., J. P. Moses, G. B. Richardson, Tom Tirado, G. M. Blackburn, Sidney J. Files, F. W. Brunken, Frank W. Smith, R. Dawson Hughes (the host), Bryan C. Miller, G. H. Boyd, Hugh S. Clarke, O. B. Haney, Dan H. Poole, Sr., David Clark, A. L. Smith, Jr., W. B. Munson, 3rd (against wall), H. A. Burow and R. Scott Jamieson.

# Resin Finishing of Synthetic and Natural Yarn Blended Fabrics

By T. S. McDUFFEY — Part One

There has been an increasing interest in the new permanent or crush-proof resin finishes now being applied to synthetic and natural fiber blended piece goods. With this in mind, Textile Bulletin brings to its readers a practical discussion of those points most valuable to all dyers and finishers who are now processing or will probably be called upon to handle these fabrics in the future. This discussion will not go into the mysteries of the manufacture of these resins, but will be based on technical fundamentals that a plant dyer and finisher must understand thoroughly if he is to apply these new resins and thus obtain the various qualities wanted by the trade in the crush-proof permanent finished fabrics. This initial article will deal with some of the essential factors for obtaining well-prepared piece goods in the different blended constructions, the dyeing with direct dyeing cotton and acetate colors as well as those available vat colors permitted for civilian use.

SOME of the currently most popular fabrics are constructions made of spun viscose rayon and filament acetate rayon, spun viscose and spun acetate rayon, spun viscose, cotton and spun acetate. In addition to these, there are constructions using casein fiber (aralac) or wool with cotton, acetate or viscose rayon fibers. Most of the viscose and acetate yarns are of the dull type.

The preparation and handling of these blends varies according to their construction, although most blends can be processed similarly except when wool or casein fiber is in the make-up. The general handling procedure would be (a) batching or beaming of gray goods on roll; (b) singeing; (c) removal of size; (d) scouring and subsequent bleaching operation with sodium hypochlorite, peroxide or sodium chlorite; (e) drying for dyeing with vats or naphthol colors—running wet into dyebecks for dyeing with direct dyeing cotton and acetate colors; and (f) drying the dyed goods preparatory to applying permanent crush-proof finish, then drying and framing of goods.

## Removal of Sizing in Gray Goods

Desizing is most economically carried out by padding with a concentrated desizing liquor, batching on a roll and allowing to stand several hours; then removing the solubilized sizing by jiggling two ends or entering onto a dyebeck in rope form for 20 to 40 minutes. If a plant has a large number of available jigs, then the goods may be desized on the jigs, running four to eight ends at the recommended desizing temperature for solubilizing the size and

then adding desired scouring agents, raising the temperature and boiling off for four to six ends. This jig method is used by many plants for the more expensive fabrics and gives a most uniformly prepared fabric for subsequent bleaching, dyeing and finishing operations.

Precautions to observe in the desizing operations are: *first*, obtain the desizing enzyme manufacturer's recommendation as to most desirable temperatures for obtaining quick and uniform solubilization of sizing, and use this on both pad and jig methods; *second*, if the padding method is used, be certain to employ a uniform system in rotating the batched rolls during their standing and solubilizing period. Another useful practice is to have a small sprayer or atomizer hook-up so that these padded rolls may be kept uniformly dampened; otherwise portions of the padded rolls will dry out and cause serious trouble during the dyeing and finishing.

On blended fabrics containing spun or filament acetate and viscose rayon and cotton, the goods can be given a bleach by the sodium hypochlorite, peroxide or sodium chlorite bleaching methods, but when wool or aralac is in the construction, only the peroxide bleach method is satisfactory and a special bleach bath must be used so as not to injure these fibers.

On all rayon and cotton-spun rayon goods, the padded rolls from the desizing padder are boiled off in a jig bath containing a five-degree Beaume caustic soda solution plus suitable penetrant, given two to six ends at boil, with bath then drained off and two to four quarts of 58 per cent acetic acid entered in cold neutralizing bath and goods run for two ends. The bath is dropped and the goods may be bleached by one of the various methods on a jig bath, varying from 40 to 80 gallons—prepared and run according to whether a partial or full-bottomed bleached goods is wanted for dyeing and finishing.

With goods containing spun or filament acetate rayon, the five-degree Beaume caustic soda is replaced by 0.1 to 0.2 grams soda ash or sodium tetra pyro phosphate per liter and 0.25 to 1.0 gram per liter synthetic detergent, the goods then boiled off two to four ends at 175° F.; bath is drained off and goods given cold rinse preparatory to bleaching when required for dyeing and finishing.

*Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) Hot Bleach:* 0.15 to 0.30 grams/chlorine (available) per liter; 0.25 to 0.50 grams penetrant per liter; run four to eight ends at 160-180° F.

*Anti-Chlor Bath (Fresh Bath):* four to eight grams per liter sodium bisulfite; one-half to one c.c. per liter acetic acid; run four ends or until all trace of chlorine is removed; if necessary, give a second anti-chloring bath so that all traces of chlorine are removed; otherwise acetate



# F is for Fancy is for FACTS

War-made shortages affecting increasing numbers of chemicals have led to considerable confusion in the minds of manufacturers of civilian goods concerning what is *available* and *suitable* among replacement materials.

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\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

yarn bleached with chlorine not properly anti-chlored will sometimes turn yellowish on storage. The goods are given a hot rinse with 0.5 grams synthetic detergent per liter for two ends at 160° F., then batched through cold water onto shell ready for drying and dyeing.

**Peroxide Bleach:** 0.2 to 0.4 c.c. hydrogen peroxide—100 vol. per liter; .05 to 0.2 c.c. sodium silicate—100 vol. per liter; 0.1 grams penetrant or synthetic wetting agent per liter; run at 190° F.—six ends, drain off, hot wash (one end) and cold rinse (one end); batch onto roll ready for drying.

**Sodium Chlorite (Textone):** 0.5 to 1.0 grams sodium chlorite per liter; 0.25 grams synthetic detergent per liter; 0.6 to 1.0 c.c. acetic acid per liter; run two ends at 140° F., then add acetic acid and raise to 180-200° F. and run four to eight ends, drain. Give one end hot rinse, 160° F., then add 0.25 grams of soda ash per liter and run two ends to thoroughly neutralize goods before draining bath; test for neutralized condition with phenothalein. Give fresh bath, one end cold and batch onto shell ready to dry and dye.

This bleaching method may be used as outlined for goods containing acetate. There is no necessity to lower temperature as the bath is acid and high temperatures in such a bath do not affect acetate as in an alkaline peroxide bleach bath.

#### Scouring and Bleaching Wool and Casein Goods

The peroxide bleaching method with special formulae gives the best results on goods containing wool and casein fibers. For scouring on jig use 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. ammonia per

liter; 0.4 to 8.08 gr. sulfonated fatty alcohol per liter; give two to six ends at 160° F.; drain.

For bleaching bath use 0.05 to 0.1 c.c. ammonia per liter; 0.20 grams sulfonated alcohol per liter; 0.50 to 1.0 c.c. hydrogen peroxide—100 vol. per liter; give four to eight ends at 150-165° F., drain and give hot wash at 160° F., one end; then neutralize with 0.1 c.c. acetic acid per liter for one end on wool, cold wash and batch on shell.

For goods with casein fiber, give two ends at 120° F., 0.1 c.c. acetic acid per liter; 0.4 grams sodium bisulfite per liter; then rinse in fresh bath, one end, and batch onto shell ready for drying and dyeing.

For the scouring and bleaching operation on dyebeck, the formulas could be reduced one-half or more and be satisfactory for boiling off and bleaching on the formulae given for jigs.

Plant chemists and dyers must co-operate very closely with the finisher on selection of direct cotton and direct dyeing acetate colors that are to be dyed in goods when a permanent crushproof finish is to be applied; otherwise there will be a considerable amount of disappointment as to change in the fastness properties of the specially finished goods as compared to goods not given a special resin treatment.

Plant tests have shown many illustrations of colors that possessed very good fastness on goods that were not given treatment, but when specially finished these colors show decreased fastness. For this reason tests must be carried out on sample machines in the plant on all dyestuffs before using colors on regular plant dye lots.

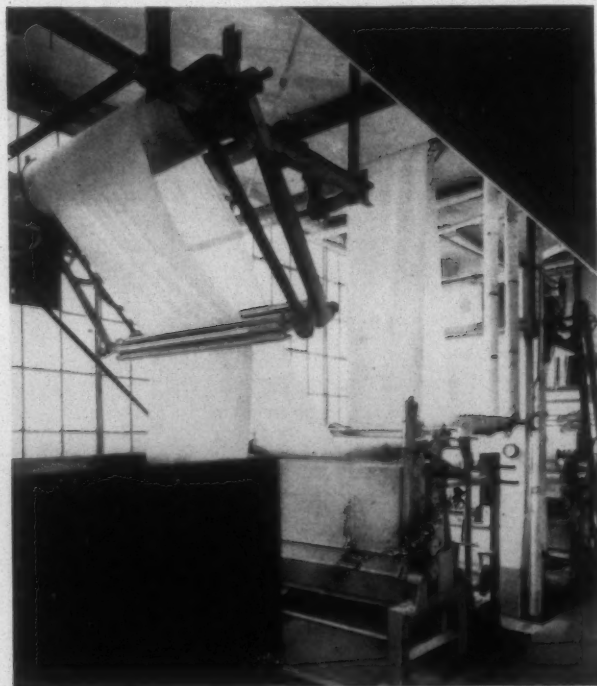
#### Developed Acetate Colors

On developed acetate blacks the plant chemist must make tests but on the whole a majority of the developed acetate blacks free from subliming give satisfactory fastness on resin treated goods. For the developed acetate blues, as a rule, the dianisadine type developed Navy types have a tendency to bronze on resin treatment and lose fastness. Where possible, it is best to use the more expensive variamine developed blue type which possesses exceptionally good fastness value on resin treatment. Developed acetate wines and maroons made from many of the direct dyeing acetate yellows and oranges possess fairly good fastness but not in the same fastness classification as the developed blacks.

#### Vat Colors

Vat dyeing of these different cotton and synthetic blends is a job that must be worked out through close co-operation of the laboratory and dyer in charge of pads and jig dyeing. At the present time Class "B" vats are the only available ones for civilian goods. In the selection of vat colors, it is best to group and use together those vat colors classed as anthraquinone vats and indigoid vats; otherwise there is too great a difference in their dyeing and fastness properties to allow uniformly dyed and similar fastness from dye lot to lot.

Vat dyed cotton and synthetic yarn blends hold about the same degree of fastness after being treated by resins as the untreated original vat dyed goods. There are exceptions to this, and for this reason dyers must make careful checks on laboratory and experimental plant tests to find out the most suitable color combination for their different shades before making full size plant runs.



H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. has developed a six-roll washer, shown above, which is said to be equivalent to a four-compartment machine. According to the manufacturer, this latest type vertical washer is more economical, conserves floor space and uses less water than those of other designs. The cloth passes through a three-bar expander with a hot spray in front of the first nip, and before and after each succeeding nip the fabric passes around the fly roll, the position of which causes the liquor to puddle in front of each nip by means of a hot spray. The cloth is sprayed on both sides as it goes around the fly roll. The Butterworth six-roll washer is equipped with a stainless steel liquor box for catching the wash liquor, and because of water contamination the cloth is kept from dipping into the liquor. The machine also features stainless steel splash pans with doors for access to the entering and delivery sides.



# THE ROLE OF CHEMISTRY

In the Development of Textiles

NO. 2 OF A SERIES

## CHEMIST with HONOR

Claude Louis Berthollet (1748-1782) was a man of parts . . . a leading art connoisseur of his time, an officer of the Legion of Honor, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and one of the party which accompanied Napoleon to Egypt. But the textile industry has reasons of its own to be interested in him.

For it was Berthollet, together with his son, who worked out the machines and the system by which Scheele's discovery of chlorine could be put to practical use. This system was introduced into Great Britain by James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, in the late 1700's. And in Manchester, in the early part of the 19th century, a bleacher using the Berthollet process was given 1400 unbleached pieces on Tuesday and rebleached them bleached and folded on Thursday. He took two days for what was formerly a six months' job—marking one of the most important advances in the history of cotton finishing. Chlorine still plays such an important role in



textile bleaching that when it was called into action during the present war, the restrictions on its use were keenly felt throughout the industry.

All the bleachers of today who apply chemistry to industrial processes are, in spirit, descendants of Chemist Berthollet. His history must surely be gratifying to them—for it shows that an innovator may be honored in his own time . . . and, unlike the prophet he so closely resembles, even in his own country.

### BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.

*Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry. In peace and war,  
our products are always on the job improving the finish of yarns and fabrics.*

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BURK-SCHIER

PENETRANTS

DETERGENTS

SOFTENERS

REPELLENTS

FINISHES



# PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

By THOMAS NELSON, Dean Emeritus of the Textile School,  
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

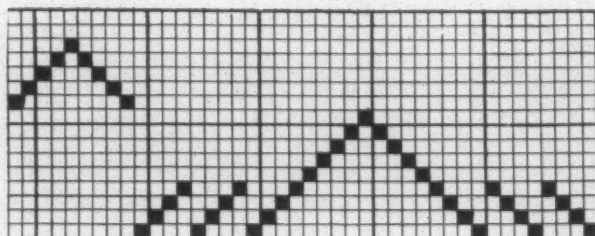
## PART THIRTY

"Creating New Designs with Rayon Embellishment" is the subject taken up by Dr. Nelson in this installment of his series. To complete this series of articles, the author will deal with the diameter of yarns and fabric analysis. These latter topics will be presented in future issues of Textile Bulletin.

NEW designs are often created by development of a given spot or figure. The number of such designs created depends on the ability and ingenuity of the designer and the material he has to work with. One method by which new designs are produced is given in the following illustrations. The base selected for this development is an ordinary spot design made on a designated drawing-in draft illustrated at Fig. 379. By using this drawing-in draft and making different chain plans the results illustrated have been obtained.

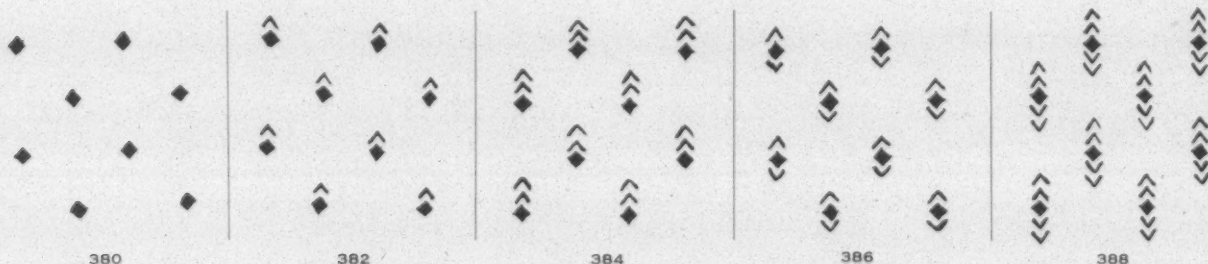
Fig. 380 is the spot design to be reproduced in the fab-

ric and from which the series of designs have to be developed. Fig. 381 is the chain plan and Fig. 390-A the fabric produced.



379

Other developments of new patterns can be made by additions of small pointed figures to the diamonds which give entirely new effects. This principle of development is



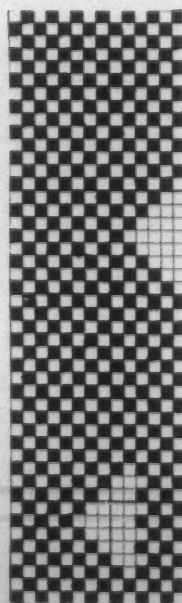
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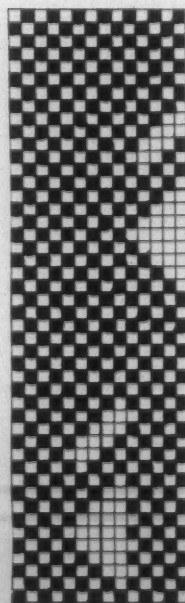
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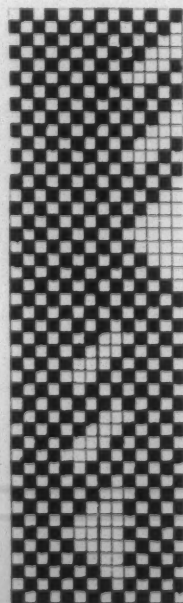
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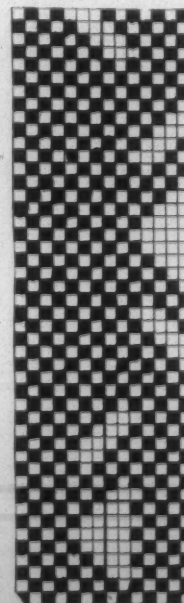
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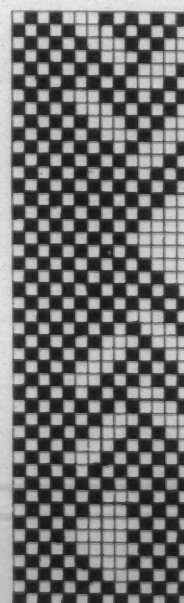
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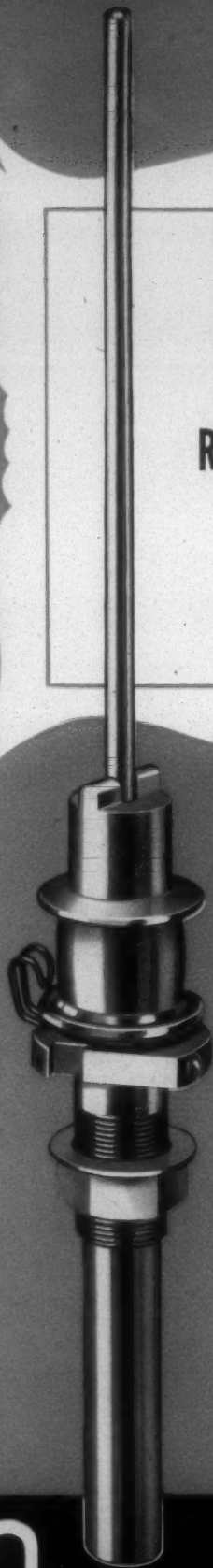
385



387



389



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Lower Power Consumption*



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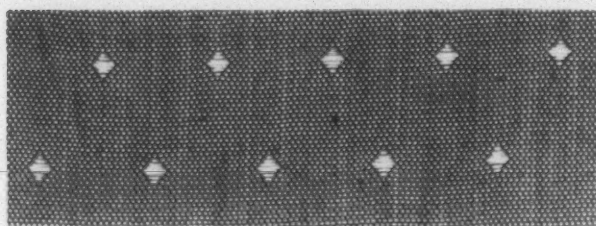


illustrated in the following examples which can very carefully be seen by comparing the resulting fabrics and chain plans: Fig. 382 is the pattern desired, Fig. 383 the chain plan and Fig. 390-B fabric produced; Fig. 384 is the pattern desired, Fig. 385 the chain plan and Fig. 390-C fabric produced; Fig. 386 is the pattern desired, Fig. 387 the chain plan and Fig. 390-D fabric produced; Fig. 388 is the pattern desired, Fig. 389 the chain plan and Fig. 390-E fabric produced.

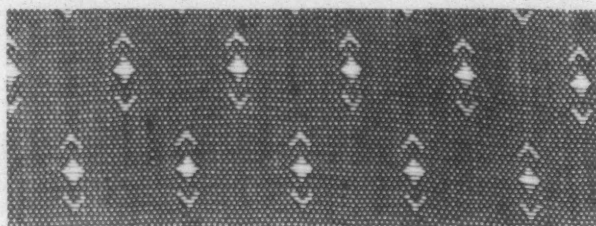
A combination of both small and large diamonds in the fabric is another development illustrated at Fig. 390-F. This method of making new designs can be carried out in many other ways such as increasing the number of diamonds one above the other; smaller diamonds above and

below the larger diamonds; dividing the larger diamonds into smaller diamonds; and in numerous other ways which will suggest themselves to the designer as he proceeds from one pattern to another.

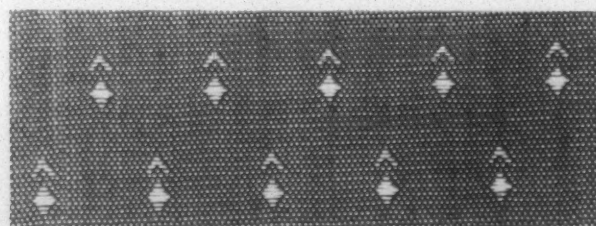
Other methods of producing new patterns may be stated as follows: *First*, by painting one pattern of a style then for other patterns in the style substitute other colors; *second*, by painting varying widths of stripes and checks in colors; and *third*, painting or sketching stripes and patterns and combining with them small samples of fabrics. A collection of samples is a valuable asset, for by comparison and adaptation of one fabric with that of another, new and artistic designs can be made and from those other new and artistic fabrics can be developed.



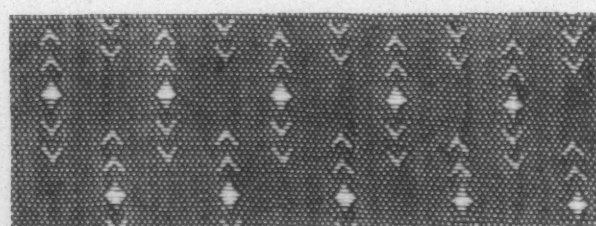
390-A



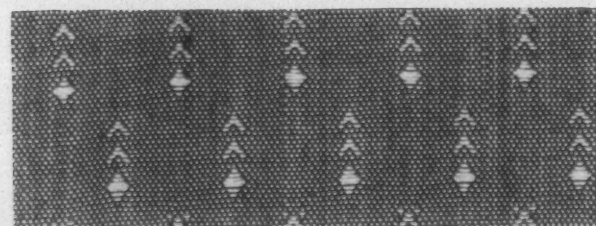
390-D



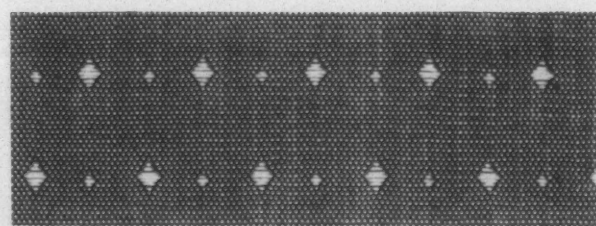
390-B



390-E



390-C



390-F

## ARTIFICIAL SILK BEING MADE OF SEAWEED

A new method in the manufacture of artificial silk probably will come to light soon as a result of experiments which are being made with seaweed gathered on the shores of Scotland. The seaweed, it is explained, is converted into sodium alginate, which apparently forms the basis of a secret process for the production of the artificial fabric.

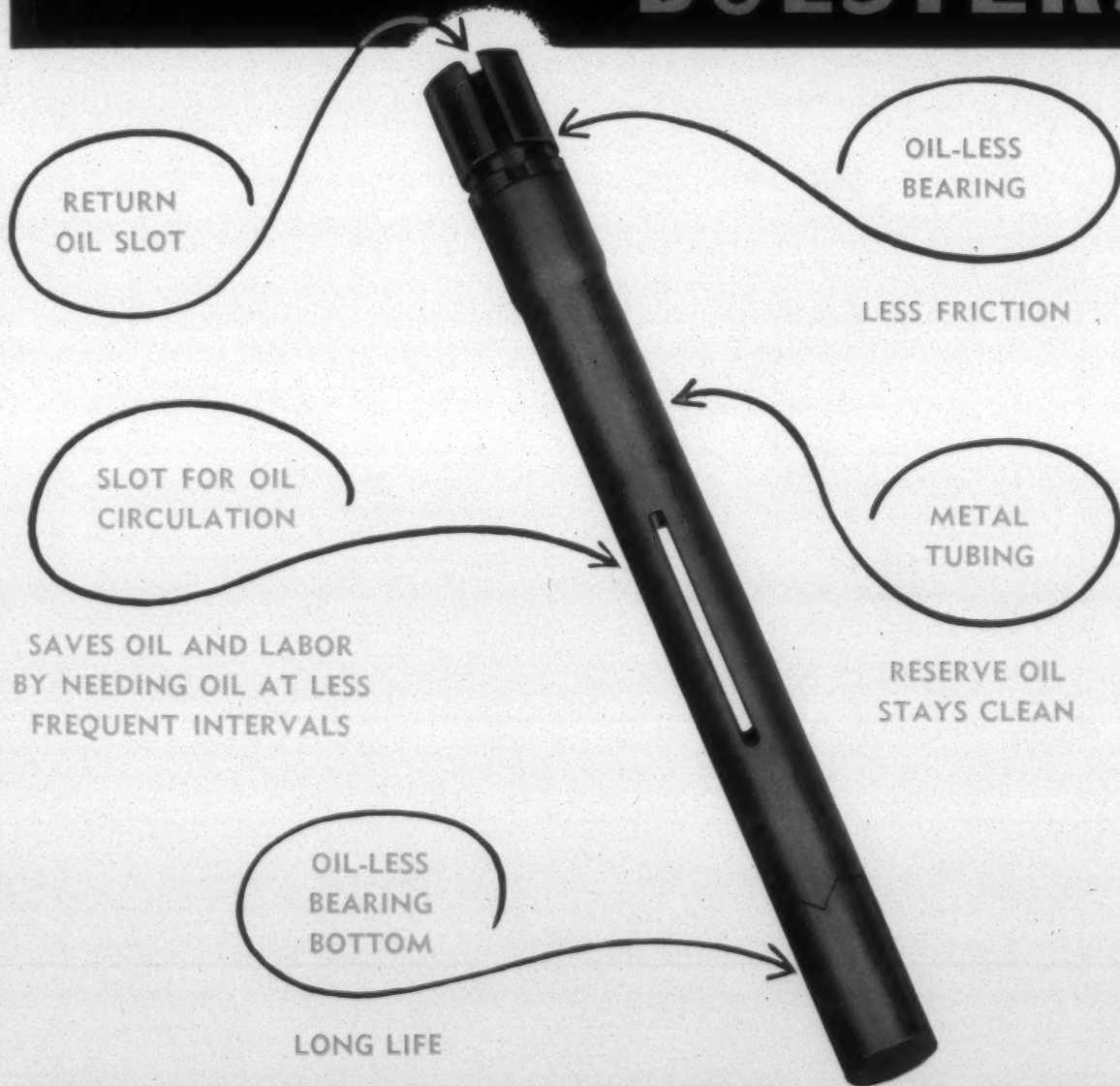
Recently, at the Royal Society of Arts, Dr. Marian Delf of London University, who for the last 25 years has made this branch of marine botany a special study, exhibited a sample of what appeared to be a lustrous silk fiber. She told the audience it had been

made by forcing an alkaline extract of the fresh weed through a tiny aperture. The extract, she said, emerged as a fine viscous thread which, when spun into a bath containing caustic soda and other substances, became in effect an artificial silk.

Certain difficulties must yet be overcome before the product can be commercialized. Chief of these is that it tends to break, but it is believed that this defect can be corrected by treating the silk with salts of beryllium; secondly, it was noticed that if it gets in the wash with certain kinds of soap the effect is disastrous.



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## Employee Training Featured at Meeting of Eastern Carolina Division

OF much interest to those attending the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina divisional meeting at Raleigh, N. C., last month was the discussion by members of methods followed to bring about easier and safer operations when instructing textile mill employees. This phase of the meeting was conducted by A. R. Marley, superintendent of the No. One plant of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C. Other topics were: current and proposed activities of the textile school at North Carolina State College and the effect of twist on the breaking strength of single yarns, both discussed by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell; and the school's research program, explained by G. H. Dunlap, research supervisor. Those present also heard the school's dean emeritus, Thomas Nelson, praise the co-operation and backing being given the textile school by the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc.

Dean Campbell and Dr. Nelson were hosts to the Eastern Carolina divisional meeting, which took place at the textile school building. Presiding was the retiring chairman, D. E. Long, assistant superintendent of Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills. As the result of a vote among members, Mr. Long was succeeded by Virgil E. McDowell, overseer of carding at Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Sydney Green, treasurer of Eno Cotton Mills at Hillsboro, N. C., was elected vice-chairman of the group, and Mr. Marley was named secretary.

A stenographic report on Mr. Marley's discussion of employee training, as well as Mr. Dunlap's remarks about the textile school's research program, follows below. Other reports, from the association's Piedmont divisional meeting at Charlotte, N. C., March 4, and from the South Carolina divisional meeting at Spartanburg March 18, will be presented in future issues of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

CHAIRMAN LONG: We will now hear from A. R. Marley of Durham, who will talk to us on the subject of "What Methods Do You Follow to Make the Job Easier and Safer when Instructing New and Old Employees in Your Mill?" Mr. Marley's talk will be followed by discussion and he, like Dean Campbell, knows all the answers. He has gotten fine results in his mill and when he gets through you may fire questions at him.

MR. MARLEY: We have been doing this training that is sent out by the War Manpower Commission and we have had very good success with it. The training is more scientific than the old methods of training new and old employees and will get better results.

In times past, when someone came into the mill wanting to work, and we wanted to make a weaver or spinner out of him, we would just take such a person over to one of

the operators and say, "Jim, here is Tom; take him in hand and make a weaver out of him," or whatever we wanted the man or woman to be. That is the way we used to handle it, whether we wanted to make weavers of them, spinners, or what not. With that method we would sometimes get the spinner or the weaver and sometimes we wouldn't get anything as a result of the training. Recently, however, we have gone into this very extensive program of training as set up by the War Production Board. We have gone into the job instructor training with the idea of using this course in a practical way in the training of our employees, and while it may not be a sure-fire method we do believe that it is a pretty good method of training.

I have in my hand a little card which is put out as a sort of index to the job instructor training, and we call this card our "Bible," and in working with this training it just about amounts to that. On this little card, vest-pocket size, is outlined the instruction for carrying out this program of training. In our "Bible," as we call it, the first heading reads, *How to Get Ready to Instruct*, and under that it sets out a time-table; then it goes to the next heading, *How Much Skill You Expect Him to Have and How Soon*, which goes into the matter of a time-table. I think it is very important, for very frequently you have several men that you are training for different jobs, and in that way you can work out your schedules, setting up what you expect each man to be able to do at a given time, so that you could depend upon having your doffers and spinners and what not at the right time. The next heading is, *Break Down the Job*, and there you are instructed to list the principal steps and pick out key points. There are many key points for each of the several different jobs, and when you begin to get at the key points, of course that is breaking down the job. We have taken the trouble to train our overseers and assistant overseers in a ten-hour course and we have had some spinners, women, who have taken the course. Whether the course of training will help them so that they will be able to train others we do not know but we do believe it will help them in the long run to get proper training across, and, anyway, we are sure that it will help them whether they ever train anybody or not. Other headings on this card are, *Have Everything Ready—the Right Equipment, Materials and Supplies; Have the Work Place Properly Arranged Just as the Worker Will Be Expected to Keep It*.

Coming back to job breakdown, if you will refer to these sheets, which I have had passed out, you will notice that there is a set-up of a job breakdown in this training, a breakdown for putting up end on speeder. On this sheet we have listed the key points. This sheet, you might say,



is set up for instructors so when the instructor gets to his man he will not lose time instructing him. The first thing he says to the person who is learning it is, "start the frame slowly and stop when the flyer reaches correct position," that coming under the heading of getting the flyer in correct position. The next step is to unwind the roving, and the key point there is to pull off from 30 to 36 inches, holding the roving in the right hand, and then with left hand raise the bobbin and unwind with your left hand, getting from 30 to 36 inches off. Then the instructor goes on to putting in the twist; the key points are: one roll between palms in the same direction as twist in roving, hold under slight tension to avoid kinking, transfer to left hand at end of roll.

The next step, number four, is threading flyer, and the operator who is learning is told to thread it through the barrel of the flyer from top to bottom and to wrap it twice around the presser, and the instructor explains why he is to wrap it two times around it, and another key point, right there, would be to take up the slack, and he would be told to be sure that the lug on the gear was securely in the slot at the bottom of bobbin. The next step would be to show the person who was learning how to thread the eye at the top of the flyer that it was to pass back of the hub. Then the last step would be to twist up the end, and the key point there would be, extreme end of roving to film of fiber from rollers. Now, in setting out those headings and key points he has given a complete breakdown of the operation of putting up end of a speeder, and you can see that you have a framework of instruction there to work on that is pretty thorough.

Referring again to instructions on this little card, the phrase, materials and supplies, is very important. It is important to have the equipment, materials and supplies handy, otherwise when you start training the man somebody would have to be running from one end of the mill

to the other to get the necessary materials and supplies, so you would be in a bad fix.

Now, turning this little card over we find on the other side the heading "How to Instruct" and under that is given step one, "Prepare the Worker." I would like for Mr. McDowell, from Roanoke Rapids, to tell us right now what he does in his mill when he is hiring new hands.

MR. McDOWELL: Well, suppose a man comes in and wants me to hire him and he says that he wants to be a frame hand. The first question I ask him is whether he lives in Roanoke Rapids, and if he says "Yes," then I say, "I think I can use you, and we will see," and then I say to him, "Go over to that frame hand, right over there, tell him that I sent you over there and that I want you to learn how to run those frames and get familiar with the work going on in here." He goes on over to the frame hand, who doesn't pay him much mind, and the new man says to the frame hand, "I don't know much about this," and the frame hand will say to him, "Just watch me and you will catch on." So he hangs around that frame worker for two or three days, and usually he comes back to me and says, "You know, I am not catching on to that job very fast and I do not know whether I can run those frames or not." Then I say to him, "Go on over there and stay with him a little while longer." And so the next day that man stays out I put the new man on the frames and usually he gets along pretty well and is soon running them. I wonder how many of you fellows put on new hands in that way?

Now, I would like for you, Mr. Marley, to tell me how you would do it, how you would go ahead under your step one that you have mentioned.

MR. MARLEY: All right, I will speak of that. Under step one, "Prepare the Worker," the first thing is to put your worker at ease. Of course, you have to do that in your own way. You try to find out what the man already



Pictured above are some of those in attendance at the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina meeting. V. E. McDowell, new chairman of the division, is shown sixth from right. A. R. Marley, one of the speakers, is at the far left.



knows about the job, and then the next thing is to get him interested in learning all that there is to be learned about the job. The next thing to do is to place your man in correct position. Some jobs cannot be done by a left-handed man, I would say, and if a man was left-handed your instructions would have to be given accordingly.

MR. McDOWELL: In hiring a new winder hand and using step one you could get prepared for the job by finding out right then whether or not he is right-handed or left-handed, couldn't you?

MR. MARLEY: Yes, that's right. Next on this card we get to step two, and under that it says *present the operation, tell how, illustrate, and question carefully and patiently*. Then it says, *stress the key points, instruct clearly and completely, taking everything up one point at a time but no more than he can master*. Now, I consider that point of not giving him more than he can take care of as being very important. The next step on the card, three, says *try out performance, test him by having him perform job and have him tell you how and show you, and have him explain the key points, ask questions and correct errors, and continue until you know that he knows*. Then we come to step four, the follow-up: *put him on his own, designate to whom he goes for help, correct frequently, encourage questions, get him to look for key points as he progresses, taper off with coaching and close*. If you give a fellow all of this instruction and turn him loose and he doesn't know where to go to ask questions then he may get in a jam and go to the wrong person, and that person will tell him something entirely different from what you want him to know about it, different from the way you want him to do it.

Now, I know that what I have given you sounds very vague but I do believe that you will catch the idea from it and I believe that if you will get into the training you will use it in the training of all new employees and some old ones; sometimes I think the old ones need it worse than the new ones that come in; certainly I frequently find it like that. As you may know, the Erwin Cotton Mills at Erwin and at Cooleemee have gone in for this training, too, and they have gone in for it over at Mr. McDowell's mill at Roanoke Rapids, the Rosemary Mfg. Co. If there are any questions now Mr. McDowell and I will try to answer them.

### Different Methods

A. W. FARIS, Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham: On this job breakdown sheet that you have handed out, in regard to putting up the end on the speeder, do you think that instruction about how to put in the twist is definite enough? There is a big difference in the way the twist is put in by the different fellows.

MR. MARLEY: Just giving it the one roll between the palms, Mr. Faris, is just put in there under "key points" and it wasn't intended to make it complete, I know that it isn't exactly plain, the way it is put there, but those key points are listed in there merely to remind the instructor what he wants to be sure to tell the fellow that he is instructing. I know that he put it down there just to twist it the one time, but we know that the main thing is to put

the twist in the roving so you can put the end of it through, so you can thread the flyer.

MR. FARIS: We all know that they twist it up and I am thinking that clearer instruction ought to be there as to just how that end is to be twisted up, and at times it should be spliced and not twisted.

MR. MARLEY: We know that you are right, Mr. Faris, but that was just put in there as a key point and wasn't intended for full and complete instruction and it was not intended that he would go into all of the fine points on putting up the end.

### Speed of Training

C. S. TATUM, Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh: I would like to ask Mr. McDowell a question. Do you find with this new training that you can train men quicker than you did with the old method?

MR. McDOWELL: Yes, we can train them much quicker, can train them in 60 per cent of the length of time that it did take to do it.

MR. TATUM: Do you pay the people who do the training for that work or do they do it on part time while they are running a job?

MR. McDOWELL: I will tell you how we are doing it, in just a minute. First, I want to speak of what Mr. Faris was trying to get at. Mr. Faris is right when he says that you ought to outline a definite way to get up an end of your speeder. There should be definite outlines made for any operation and right there is one of the strongest advantages of this training program. When the overseer sits down to make out a complete outline of how to get up the end of a speeder, that one particular operation, he lists every detail, lists all the different steps, the pulling of the roving, if that is one of the steps in the operation, or he tells exactly how to twist the roving in the palms of your hands, and that you pull the roving off far enough so that when you do pull it up through the flyer you have enough roving to take out practically all of the twist that you have put in it. In other words, he has a complete layout for that one particular operation.

Now, to try to answer your question, Mr. Tatum. A frame hand is given this training and he follows the complete layout in the program of training, learns the proper way to put up an end on a speeder and follows right on through on the training program, and then when we hire a new person, when that new person comes into the room he is put with that operator who has taken the training and that operator continues to run his regular job; in that way we do not have to hire any extra training person, but the new hand is put under the instruction of that particular operator and he, having learned the proper way to get up that end, he shows the new person exactly how to get up that end, shows him how to do it just as he, himself, does it. In that way this new person is going to get the details of each separate operation, learns how to get that end up quicker and better than it can be done any other way. Now, as each new person is taught how to do each operation just the same way sooner or later everybody in that room is going to be doing that one particular operation in that

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same way. I hope that that answers your question, Mr. Tatum.

MR. TATUM: Do you train the different operators on all of your different shifts in this same training?

MR. McDOWELL: Yes, different ones are picked out and given the training and they train each new person that comes in.

MR. TATUM: And you do not pay the experienced man any extra money for the teaching?

MR. McDOWELL: No, sir, we do not.

MR. TATUM: How long does it take you to train a spinner or a doffer with this new system?

MR. McDOWELL: You will have to ask one of these spinners that question, I guess.

### Retaining Workers

MR. TATUM: About what percentage of the people that you hire and give this new system of training stick with you and become good hands?

MR. McDOWELL: Well, I don't know that this new system has any direct effect upon hiring and keeping help. We still need more help.

MR. TATUM: I thought maybe that since they learned through this system quicker that maybe they would be more apt to stick with you.

MR. McDOWELL: As a matter of fact I believe that is true, that they will. I think Mr. Ryals, who is present, can answer that question further for you. He is an instructor in this training program, too, at Rosemary. He did most all of the JI training, while I have been handling the job method training, which follows that.

B. F. RYALS, Rosemary Mfg. Co.: The person who is taking the training is better satisfied when you put him with a person who knows what he is talking about, and therefore he takes more interest in the job. The overseer takes more interest, in the first place, in talking to the new man and explaining to him about the conditions in the room, and you have him more satisfied when he first starts to work. People being dissatisfied is what causes them to leave, and the training program certainly helps a whole lot in satisfying them when they first go to work and it is a purpose of the program to keep them in such a way that they will be more satisfied.

CHAIRMAN LONG: On the question of training new and old employees I have often heard it said that you cannot teach old dogs new tricks. When you have an employee who has been doing a certain thing in a certain way for 20 years or so and yet you want him to do it in this different way, how do you go about that, Mr. McDowell?

MR. McDOWELL: I will ask Mr. Ryals to answer that question.

CHAIRMAN LONG: All right. How much trouble do you have, Mr. Ryals, in changing such old employees over to new methods, when they have been doing a certain thing in a certain way for 15 or 20 years, more or less?

MR. RYALS: Well, I haven't gone into that on a large scale yet. I have been training new employees almost entirely. I do find that if you can prove to an old employee that he is doing the job the wrong way, why, very naturally then he is going to change to the correct way, I think. I remember how it was when I started taking this training. There was a fellow up there at the blackboard, the trainer, and I told him that I had been teaching people to do jobs for 20 years and he said that I had been teaching them the wrong way, not the correct way, but I had been learning the best way I could and had probably learned it about as good a way as any of them but this work just brought out so many things in me that I had not known how to get at before that I was surprised. When you take this training you learn how to get things out of yourself, learn how to work things out that you have never been able to work out before.

CHAIRMAN LONG: That is the sort of thing I wanted to get at.

MEMBER: The older employees can teach us many things but if you show the old employee that your method is right, that it is an improvement and makes the job easier, which in most cases increases his earnings, then you don't have much trouble, for then you have convinced that fellow that the proper thing to do is to change to the new method.

MR. FARIS: You can always find some people in your mill who are doing the job mighty near right and if you select that kind of a spinner, winder or frame hand then you haven't got much training to do. You can take that sort of person and give them a training course and find that your work is half done before you begin and there are not many changes to be made in the method of doing it. After you have trained those persons then the newcomers can be trained. Certainly you are not going to get all of the spinners and doffers to change their methods of doing things when they have been doing it that way for 20 years, so the thing to do is to select the type of worker who is already doing the job just about right and give those persons the training.

MR. MARLEY: That is the way we did it. The first thing we did was to go and select the best person to take the training, whether that person be a weaver or what not, and then that person instructed the employees that we put under him.

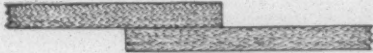
Now, Mr. Tatum, you asked Mr. McDowell a question about paying instructors. We have a man who is instructor for weavers, whose job it is to train weavers, and that is the only job he does. That man trains the new weavers and we pay him for that. One of the first things we did was to send that man over to take this course so that he could train our weavers.

### The Safety Element

Now, coming back to the job breakdown. That is a matter of merely breaking down the job so you can put it across to the fellow that you are teaching.

There is another side to this training and that is the safety side. This training has a direct effect upon the safety program in your mill, and when you have the job broken

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down properly why then you have the worker doing it the safest way it can be done and, really, that is the idea of the whole thing. But, of course, you cannot leave the safety part of it there; you have to go further. We have gone further, have set up under our safety director a definite plan of carrying on our safety program. We have an advisory safety committee and this is composed of a member of the executive management, the general manager of the plant, the production engineer and the safety personnel director. Under that we have a plant supervisory committee composed of the superintendents and overseers, the master mechanics and the electrical engineers. Under that we have an employee safety committee, which is composed of about ten members of the rank and file of our departments. The safety director sits in on all of these meetings and co-ordinates the thing. We have found that it works very well. These plant employees safety committees make periodic inspections of the different departments and list the things that they find that might be hazards, and these things are discussed at our periodic meetings and particular attention is given any lost-time accident that might have occurred during that particular preceding month. Minutes of the discussions at the meetings are passed on to the supervisory committee, which committee meets periodically and discusses the items that the employees committee has written up so that they may see what is the best thing to do about it. We have an investigation made of even the smallest kind of an accident that we might have, and in that investigation we call in a member of this employees safety committee. In working with our safety program one of the hardest things that we have encountered is that when we talk to a man about an accident or about a safety program, the first thing he throws at us is "Well, you are just hatching up something else to get after me about," and it has been pretty hard to put the safety program across. Now, I said that when we investigate an accident we have a member of the employee safety committee to come in, and we do that because we have found that if we have a fellow employee along when we make that investigation that it helps put across to the fellow involved that we are trying to help him and trying to help and benefit all of the employees when we are making an effort to avoid accidents.

We use analysis sheets when making an investigation of an accident. We try to get at exactly what unsafe act was committed which caused the accident and then we try to arrive at some solution of the problem so as to keep that accident from happening again, for we know that it certainly can happen again if it has happened once, and we are out to prevent it from happening the second time.

### Helping the Safety Program

CHAIRMAN LONG: Mr. Marley, when you give them this training on the best job method and get them all doing it the right way, the same way, doesn't that tie in very nicely with your safety program?

MR. MARLEY: Yes, sir, and that is the point that I meant to bring out when I began on this job breakdown business. If the job breakdown is made properly and the proper instructions are given then you have taught not only what is supposed to be the best method but you have also taught the safe way of doing the job.

CHAIRMAN LONG: That should materially reduce the number of accidents and that is really the ideal that you are shooting at anyway, isn't it, Mr. McDowell?

MR. McDOWELL: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN LONG: Then such training should lessen the load of the safety committee. Isn't that right, Mr. Marley?

MR. MARLEY: Yes, sir, it does that all right.

### Selling the Idea

M. R. HARDEN, Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham: It might well be that we are missing one of the most important parts of this job training and safety program, and I want to speak of it. When our safety engineer began this whole program he first sold the idea to the workers. The psychological effect of the thing is very important. It is somewhat like the person who takes a patent medicine and who gets well and who probably got well through faith, whereas if a good doctor had given that person a good prescription he wouldn't even have taken the medicine simply because he didn't have any faith in it, and so it is with this safety program, this training. Our safety engineer, as I said, first sold this whole program to the workers, and the basis on which he sold it to them was that if they learned how to do their work the best way they would not only get better results but would get more results, which means more money; if it were framing they would get more hangs and so forth. He sold them on the idea that it was the most efficient way to do it, that they could do the work faster, turning out more work and getting more money, and that argument appeals to most everybody. Someone made a remark about that here. He also pointed out that if you do the work the right way you are doing it the safe way and then you are not going to get hurt running your machine, not going to suffer from injury, and pointed out that maybe they were doing many things that were not safe, told them that he would teach them a safer way to do it. Now, I think that was most important, to sell them on the idea to begin with, and the workers should be sold on the whole program through a series of meetings with the various workers. After he had presented it to the workers in this way they, to a surprising degree, expressed a willingness to go through with the program and that was done before any of the other program was begun, and then as the program began to unfold a large majority of the workers were in a receptive state of mind with respect to the whole thing, and then having placed the workers on the plant inspection committee and also on the training work, they saw the advantage and took it up from there.

In connection with the description that was given here about training workers, we have a man who takes the new employee, for example, one who is going to become a weaver, and he starts training him and the first thing he does is to put this new employee at ease, he shows him where he may wash his hands, where to hang his coat and hat, and things of that sort, tells him about some of the things he will be interested in in that room in which he is going to work, tells him who to go to for further instruction, if he needs it, that sort of thing. Then after that is done he gives the new person some of the step training.

*(Continued on Page 72)*

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# MILL NEWS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Directors of Judson Mills, meeting recently, declared a quarterly dividend on Class "A" stock in the amount of \$1.75 a share plus accrued interest. The dividend is payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 2.

AMPTHILL, VA.—The National Security Award has been presented to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. plant at Ampthill. Maj. M. P. Fletcher, representing the third civilian defense section of the Third Service Command, made the award, which was accepted by George E. McClellan, plant manager. The award, the fourth to be made in Virginia, is in recognition of the plant's outstanding program for protection against fires, sabotage and air raids.

HARDEN, N. C.—R. S. Dickson of Charlotte, N. C., has sold his interest in the Harden Mfg. Co. to D. R. LaFar of Gastonia, N. C., and has resigned as president of the concern. Mr. LaFar and his brother, Lieut. (j.g.) Dan S. LaFar of Rock Hill, S. C., have purchased the building of the former Red River Mills near Rock Hill. The Rock Hill plant, to be known as the No. Two mill of Harden Mfg. Co., will be equipped with second-hand machinery. Cards have been secured from St. Pauls (N. C.) Cotton Mills. The plant, idle for some 15 years, will be repaired along with houses in the mill village. Between 100 and 150 workers will be employed in the manufacture of combed marino yarns for government hosiery contracts. Operations will be continued after the war.

## News from the "E" Front

For its outstanding effort in dyeing and finishing textiles used by the armed forces, North Carolina Finishing Co. of Salisbury has received the Army-Navy "E" award. Presentation of the pennant was made this month by Col. Thomas W. Jones, director of procurement for the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartermaster Depot. Other recent activity includes notification to Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga., that the company has won a star for its "E" flag, first presented last July 27; notification to the Du Pont Co. that its three nylon plants at Martinsville, Va., Seaford and Wilmington, Del., have been granted their second "E" stars; notification to the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot that this Army purchasing center may now add a second service star; and notification to the Bristol Co. of Waterbury, Conn., manufacturers of industrial control instruments and mill supplies, that the firm may now display a star on its "E" pennant.

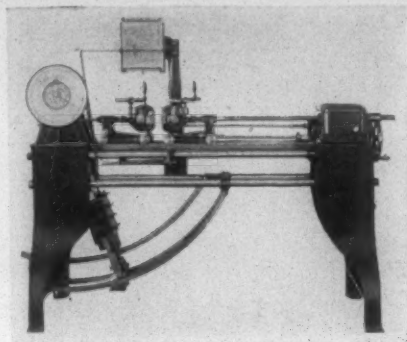
As previously noted, Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., at Gastonia, N. C., is scheduled to receive an "E" flag. Presentation ceremonies will be held March 21.

DANVILLE, VA.—Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Inc., paid to the Government last year \$5,620,000 in taxes, it is revealed in the annual statement received recently by shareholders. It was the largest tax bill in the company's history. The gross profits during the year were \$7,669,275.46. But the tax bill and the setting aside of half a million dollars for contingencies left the textile corporation a net profit of \$1,465,334.22. The balance sheet further shows assets and liabilities of \$34,656,385.16. Cash on hand is represented as \$1,060,047.89 and inventories at \$11,414,732 and three million dollars in Treasury certificates. The stockholders were told in a special note by the auditors that a substantial part of the company's production has been on government order—contracts which are subject to renegotiation. A return of \$119,700 as the result of renegotiation has been determined tentatively.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Kilby Cotton Mills, a part of the Alabama State Prison, produced over 15,000,000 yards of chambray cloth during the recently completed fiscal year.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Employees of the Waynesboro plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. completed three million man hours without major injury, and thereby qualified for the company's president's award. This record represents a total of 229 days without a time-losing injury and follows the winning of the general manager's safety award last Dec. 17. Workers are now aiming at the board of directors' award, which requires five million exposure hours, or a total of 595 days for the local plant. The plant qualified for the board of directors' award on March 17 last year.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—A site near Chattanooga is being considered by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. as the location of a post-war nylon yarn plant. E. K. Gladdings, manager of the company's nylon division, has announced. Final action will depend on numerous matters still to be worked out, he said. "Options have been obtained on tracts of land on the north side of the Tennessee River northeast of Chattanooga, below the TVA Chickamauga Dam power project," Mr. Gladdings stated, "so that engineering surveys of the ground could be made. The location has been plotted on two-foot contours; core borings have been made to determine foundation conditions, and the property otherwise evaluated from the standpoint of general suitability for the purpose. The Du Pont Co. is planning to enter upon its long-range program for increasing production of nylon yarn as soon as general conditions permit. The contemplated new plant is part of this program. The purpose of considering a site at this time is to have one available so that no time will be lost when the conditions are such that construction can proceed. The proposed plant would be initially comparable in size to the company's existing nylon unit at Martinsville, Va., and would employ in the beginning about 1,000 people."



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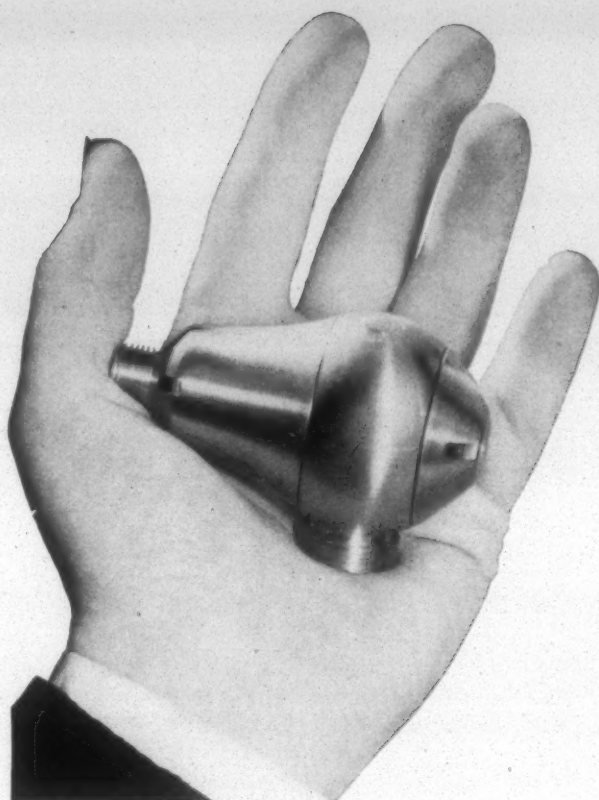
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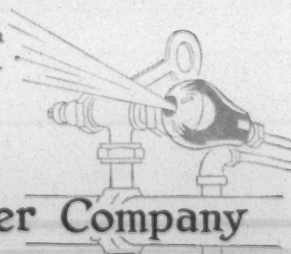
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# PERSONAL NEWS

C. C. Hope is now superintendent of the Woodlawn Mill of American Yarn & Processing Co., Belmont, N. C. He succeeds H. F. Hogue, who has been put in charge of the company's plant at Whitnel, N. C.

John C. Turner, Southern sales representative for Chas. Bond Co., has opened an office in the Wellhouse Building at 99½ Walton Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Jess B. Tatum, athletic officer of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartermaster Depot, has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Tatum is a graduate of the textile school at North Carolina State College.

Edward C. Hartnett, production manager of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., was recently inducted into the Navy.

Joseph Urow is now the buyer for Albemarle Weaving Co., Inc., Charlottesville, Va., succeeding M. G. Lupold, who is now a member of the armed forces.

Edmund B. Gregory, the Army's quartermaster general, has been nominated by President Roosevelt for the rank of major-general.

John A. Moore, Jr., son of the treasurer of Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been advanced to the rank of captain, Army Air Forces, at Kearns, Utah. Captain Moore graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1939 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1941. Upon entering the Army in 1941 he was sent to Eglin Field, Fla., and graduated from officer candidate school at Miami Beach, Fla., in June, 1942. He was assigned to his present post the following month.

William H. Brown, secretary and treasurer of the American Viscose Corp., has been elected a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.



Charles Schwarzler

Charles Schwarzler has been appointed manager of the export department of the Foxboro (Mass.) Co., succeeding Henry B. Moelter, who died in January following a brief illness. Mr. Schwarzler, formerly manager of the company's sales promotion department, is a trained engineer with ten years' experience in the application, promotion and sale of Foxboro instruments. He has already assumed his new duties, to which he brings a background of varied and useful experience.

C. E. Sumrall has become superintendent of McCallum & Robinson, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., succeeding W. J. Bond, who resigned to enter the Navy.

Lake E. Terrell, Jr., former superintendent of Best Mfg. Co. at Gainesville, Ga., has been promoted by the Army to the rank of major. Major Terrell, a graduate of Clemson College, is now stationed at Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. R. Max Goepp, Jr., has been appointed director of organic research for the industrial chemicals department of Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del. He will be responsible for the company's pioneering research in this field.

Robert William Keleher has been appointed sales manager of the cotton and rayon division of Pacific Mills, according to an announcement from New York City. He has been connected with the company since 1940.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., from 1929 to 1935, has been elected a member of the finance committee of United States Steel Corp.

Leroy Springs, son of Col. Elliott White Springs, president of Springs Cotton Mills, recently received his second lieutenant's commission as an Army Air Forces pilot at Spence Field, Moultrie, Ga. He follows in the footsteps of his father, who was a fighter pilot in the last war and also saw military service in the early part of the current war. Colonel Springs and W. J. Vereen, president of Moultrie Cotton Mills, were present when Lieutenant Springs received his wings.

A. B. Brown, for the past year overseer of carding, spinning, twisting and winding at Harden (N. C.) Mfg. Co., has resigned to become superintendent of Mayo (S. C.) Mills, Inc.

Miss Virginia Jewell, style consultant for the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., was married recently in Spartanburg, S. C., to Sergeant C. Hedrick Stickrod of Camp Seibert, Ala.

Brig-Gen. Guy I. Rowe has become commanding officer of the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot, succeeding Brig-Gen. Allen Kimball, who has been transferred to overseas duty. The new depot chief was formerly in charge of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Camp Lee, Va. General Kimball has been commanding officer at Jeffersonville since April 18, 1942, and has become well known in the Southern textile industry for his participation in various Army-Navy "E" award programs.

Miss Eleanor Taylor has been elected assistant vice-president of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., by the company's board of directors. She has been associated with the firm since 1927 as secretary to A. L. Butler, vice-president and acting president during the absence of Lieut-Comdr. Thurmond Chatham, on duty with the Navy.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer, and Hugh Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, will be among the speakers at a Textile Square Club dinner March 23 at New York City honoring Brig-Gen. Roland Walsh of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartermaster Depot.

W. Ray Bell has been re-elected president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. At a meeting this month directors also re-elected Saul F. Dribben of Cone Export & Commission Co. as vice-president and Charles A. Sweet of Wellington Sears Co. as treasurer. To serve with these officers as an executive committee were named Floyd W. Jefferson, Sr., of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Gerrish H. Milliken of Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., and Frederic A. Williams of Cannon Mills, Inc.

Herman Cone, president of Proximity Mfg. Co. and Revolution Cotton Mills at Greensboro, N. C., has been named to the National Cotton Council's committee to work with government officials in a study of international trade possibilities for cotton after the war.

Commander Roger W. Cutler, head of the Boston, Mass., firm which bears his name, was featured in a recent Associated Press story concerning naval action in the Southwest Pacific. The story told of various actions Commander Cutler had experienced as captain of a large landing ship.

Marion Wright of Woodruff, S. C., is now an efficiency accountant at Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.

George W. Fraker, who recently resigned as vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, was praised recently by Dr. William P. Jacobs, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, in an article which appeared in the *Greenwood* (S. C.) *Plain Dealer*. The article noted Mr. Fraker's many contributions to the progress of textile manufacturing in the South.

Ensign John P. Maguire, Jr., has returned to duty at his base in Atlanta, Ga., after recovering from injuries received in a recent plane crash. His father, president of John P. Maguire & Co., Inc., reports that the naval flier was not seriously injured.

(Continued on Page 61)

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# M-317 and L-99

as explained by officials of  
the War Production Board

GOVERNMENT and industry officials met at Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 25 to discuss the many aspects of War Production Board orders M-317 and L-99. Much confusion has been caused by the two regulations, and as a result the textile division of the War Production Board decided to call this meeting in an effort to clear up any questions about operations under the two orders. It has been the only meeting of its kind held so far.

Representing the War Production Board were J. M. Withrow, head of the cotton fabrics branch; Edwin Brower, chief, and J. Bruce McCullough, deputy chief, of the cotton yarns branch; Sidney Jarcho of the board's legal division; D. Leon Williams, regional WPB priorities manager of Atlanta, Ga.; and Arthur Black, priorities manager of the WPB Charlotte office. Mr. Williams and Mr. Black were in charge of organizing the meeting, which took place at the Charlotte Hotel.

## The Officials:

Left to Right: BLACK, WILLIAMS, JARCO  
McCULLOUGH, WITHROW and BROWER



Industry representatives from 11 states attended the meeting. Nearly every textile industry trade association had one or more officials at hand. A majority of Southern cotton mills as well as Eastern selling agencies were represented.

Reaction from the conference was varied. Some members of the audience were satisfied with the information presented; others were obviously displeased. However, the editors of TEXTILE BULLETIN believe that a thorough reading of the stenographic report taken at both morning and afternoon sessions will be beneficial. It is likely that details which were not absorbed at the meeting may be found in this exclusive abstract. The stenographic report begins on the page following.

## The Audience





## — MORNING SESSION —

MR. BLACK: We are delighted to have such a representative group of textile industry present, and we feel that we are very fortunate in having these men from Washington here to discuss Conservation Order M-317. I feel sure that most of you gentlemen have a great many questions to ask.

Two weeks ago I, representing the Charlotte office, went to Washington with Mr. Leon Williams, our regional priorities manager, in an attempt to secure such a conference as this. In fact, we wanted a series of meetings through the South. We were not able to secure that, because of the manpower situation in Washington, but, very fortunately, we were able to arrange for this meeting. Two weeks from the time we were there we were able to arrange for this meeting in Charlotte, and we are very glad to have you here.

I do not know how long this meeting will last, but we will cut all formalities and get down to business at once. Prior to the discussion of M-317, however, I wish to introduce Mr. D. Leon Williams, manager of the regional priorities department of the War Production Board.

D. LEON WILLIAMS, *manager, regional priorities department, War Production Board*: Mr. Black, ladies and gentlemen:

As Mr. Black has told you, this meeting was called at the request of the Charlotte office of the War Production Board. We in this region are conscious of your problems. We are also conscious of the problems of the textile division in Washington, and we hope before the end of the day we shall have been successful in helping you solve some of your problems of the present time.

MR. BLACK: Without any further ceremony we will proceed to the discussion of M-317.

I have a great deal of pleasure in introducing to you a gentleman who, in turn, will introduce his staff—Mr. J. W. Withrow, chief of the cotton fabrics branch, War Production Board, Washington. Mr. Withrow will act as chairman.

J. M. WITHROW, *chief, cotton fabrics branch, War Production Board, Washington*: Thank you, Mr. Black.

### WPB Has Problems, Too

I join with Mr. Black and Mr. Williams in expressing our very great appreciation of your coming here today. We appreciate your presence because we realize that you have come not from a selfish interest at all but from a sincere desire to have a clearer understanding of this particular order and of the rules and regulations we, in Washington, are obliged to issue, so that, with that clearer understanding, you can proceed to operate under them and support us in carrying them out. Unfortunately, we cannot get away from Washington as much as we should like. It would be very helpful if our work there were not of such a nature that we are tied down with desk work and conferences and meetings but could spend more time out in the various offices of the War Production Board and explain to them what we are trying to do and explain to industry what we are trying to do.

Before we go further I want to introduce Mr. Sidney Jarcho, attorney for the textile

division; Mr. Edwin N. Brower, chief of the cotton yarn branch; and Mr. J. Bruce McCullough, who is deputy chief of the cotton yarn branch.

I should like to make my remarks very brief, and they will not be directly concerning M-317. First I wish to speak of our policy. I say "our policy;" perhaps I had better make it clear that I am speaking of the policy of the textile division of the War Production Board. This has been a policy which has grown out of the fact that the men who comprise that division are all men from the cotton textile industry and, I think, reasonably familiar with its problems. We early adopted, in the very beginning, the policy that we do not want to sit up there in Washington and draw regulations that would interfere with the normal course of business. We did not want to attempt to run the cotton mills. We realize that we are a small group; and, while our knowledge—on the part of some, at least—is reasonably broad, it is not adequate to permit us to attempt to operate the cotton mills. We merely want reasonable regulations of them. We realize that you can operate the mills much better than we could, and therefore we have endeavored to keep our regulations to a minimum and to leave you as unrestricted as possible.

### Trying To Be Helpful

We are here today to discuss an order, and in that connection I should like to say that we dislike the word "order." It is, in our minds, a misnomer. We like to say that we issue some general directions which we believe will be of assistance and benefit to the industry. We are in position to see what the industry is doing, what types of goods are produced, what the military demands are. We are in the unfortunate position, I might say, where we get the complete picture, and it is our job to get the goods in the channel in which they should go. I hope you will recognize that fact and realize that we are not trying to regulate you, not trying to order you, but merely trying to guide and be of assistance.

Perhaps the best way to approach this would be to outline briefly the history of priorities in the War Production Board. That is a pretty big order, but I think maybe I can cover it in a few words. You will recall that in the OPM days, before Pearl Harbor and immediately after Pearl Harbor, before we became WPB, the system of priorities was instituted. Now, in a field of relative plenty, priorities merely meant that goods were channeled, from the standpoint of time and out of an abundance of goods, to where they were needed; and the system worked fairly well. It was early recognized, in the War Production Board, that the system would not work where goods were scarce. Where demand largely exceeded supply some other system was necessary. Various schemes were tried. There was the PRP on metals. That was tried and discarded. The situation on textiles seemed different. On the whole, they were available in relative abundance. We still cling to the priorities system, although subject to more stringent control.

Our first objective, of course, was to set

up priorities for the military requirements. This war differs very much from the last, as probably most of you can remember. I can remember making burlap bags in vast quantities in the last war. But early in this war we were cut off from burlap—cut off from India and from our supply of burlap. That made a big problem. Our normal imports of burlap were a million tons a year. Burlap is a necessity, as you all realize. Vast quantities are used for bags for packing food. No other fiber could supplant burlap. We were obliged to take immediate steps and shoot in a priority order, giving that use preference. That was the first preference given, outside of military preferences. That was followed by a so-called limitation order, L-99, with which you are all familiar. L-99 in its original phase, as I think most of you will recall, attempted to convert and did convert large numbers of looms from fabrics less essential to the production of bags.

No sooner did we get through with bags than larger problems came along. Cotton is used in every war plant. War goods could not be turned out without cotton. So Preference No. 2 came up. Then we got rolling along. As goods were channeled to military uses and essential industrial uses, shortages developed and had to be taken care of. Little by little there grew up this vast quantity of cotton fabrics which had to be covered by preference ratings. That has grown from a relatively small percentage of our total production to something approximating 60 per cent of our production, leaving about 40 per cent which goes on non-priority orders. We look with considerable apprehension on that growth of priority orders, because the demand for textiles is so broad and is so huge that we could not possibly cover all the essential uses; and if we did cover all the essential uses there would simply be no cotton textiles for many uses which we might not be able to call, under those conditions, essential but which do carry a very great essentiality. It does not make any difference what cotton textiles are used for, by and large most of them go for uses which are essential; and it has been our policy not to declare that this is not essential or that is not essential and that this must not be made of cotton fabrics. It has been done in a few rare instances; but I think, by and large, only two per cent of all that is produced goes into uses which we could not consider absolutely essential in every respect. If not, they bear some degree of essentiality. Therefore, we have endeavored to avoid being restrictive.

### Cotton Purchasing Policy

The military purchasing policy on cotton textiles is different from that on other things. After all, there were ships, guns, tanks, planes to be made. We did not have the facilities in this country. (I know this is all very basic stuff, but I think it leads up to M-317.) All right; we had to convert automobile plants to the manufacture of tanks and planes. The Government had to go in and spend vast quantities of money. Plants were built, and men were drafted from other industries. The military

necessarily had to put all its power behind the securing of those articles of war. There was not the same need for the manufacture of cotton textiles. After all, they flow from the spindles and the looms. There they were; when the military needed them they bought them. When they did not need them they slacked off. But, unfortunately, we have come to the point where the military demands are on the increase. We are waging, at the present time, an offensive war in the Pacific. That calls for larger and larger quantities of cotton textiles. The offensive war in Europe, although on a large scale today, we realize will be on a much larger scale. The military will require much larger quantities of cotton textiles, and the supply is dropping off.

#### Supply and Demand

That brings us up to the question of supply and demand. The supply of cotton textiles, as you know, was materially increased. It was not increased with additional machinery; it was increased by the drive of American cotton manufacturer to produce, namely, by operating longer hours. It is not possible today to maintain that rate, the high rate obtained in 1942, when we produced approximately 12 billion yards. (Mr. Brower can tell you how much yarn.) That has dropped off today to a ten-billion-yard rate. The loss of two billion yards a year means a very serious problem to us. The military demands are still on the increase. The demand for bags is still on the increase, because we have to ship so much across the water, both the Atlantic and the Pacific. That demands heavier fabric. The industrial demand has not dropped off. Despite the feeling of many of our citizens and certainly the rumors of many columnists, the demands for goods, for cotton goods, to be shipped abroad for Lend-Lease purposes, rehabilitation, and economic warfare are essential. I believe if you could be in Washington and see what those demands are and why they are needed and how interested the military is in seeing them fulfilled you would realize the necessary drain on our supplies. We are endeavoring to keep that down to the lowest possible point so that later, if the military demands slack off, we can pour more in there if necessary.

The increase in demand has not been great. It has been accentuated in the public mind by Order M-317. Actually, in percentage, it is not great.

Our demand and supply picture was definitely out of balance. It means we are short of goods for our normal uses. It means that the civilian is going to go short, the retailer and the wholesaler, the manufacturer who uses cotton goods, the weaver who wants to buy cotton yarn. There is going to be a shortage. I do not want to predict a dire shortage. It is considered an unwise public statement to say we are short of goods and going to be short, but I consider it an insult to the average business man not to state the facts. The shortage, however, is not a severe shortage and is not going to be severe. It simply means we are not going to have the abundance of goods that we have had in this country for years. It simply means that in time of war we have to be a little easy in our demands; we have to get along with somewhat less.

I do not say it is going to be materially less, but it is going to be less; and if we attempt to go on with business as usual, trying to obtain all the goods we can, at the expense of the other fellow, we are never going to make out; and if we do that it is going to call for far more stringent regulation than has ever been attempted in Washington. We know there is a definite shortage of all goods today. M-317 is not the cause; it is the result. We could not issue a piece of paper and produce a shortage. All M-317 does is to try and channel those goods where they are most needed. By and large, we will try to reduce the number of ratings, because we believe the more goods we can leave free, to be distributed in normal channels by the people best fitted to distribute them, the more effective it will be—far more effective than any regulation from Washington which attempts to say where every yard of cotton cloth or where every pound of cotton yarn should go.

Mr. Jarcho will really get down to talking to you about M-317. I thank you very much.

SIDNEY JARCHO, attorney, textile division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to be here, and I hope that our presence will help you and that you will feel it was worth your trouble and Washington's trouble to come to this conference.

I am sure you realize that these horrible and formidable papers that are sent to you from Washington are not sent to you just to make life miserable. The people who work on them are practical business men, practical professional men, who have made their mark outside of Washington; and any of you could be doing the same thing. Some of the ideas that have to be expressed are, of themselves, not complicated. Many of the things we do are artificial and unnatural; we are sure they will not be permanent, and you just cannot state them in a natural and simple way. Many others which are natural cannot be described in a simple way. Take the simple operation of tying a necktie. If you should try to set down rules for doing it they would be very complicated.

#### Purpose of M-317

M-317 was devised to ease the situation. In order to get the proper focus I should like to discuss Priorities Regulation 1, or, as we call it, Pri-Reg 1. The basic thing in it is this simple statement: "944.2 Compulsory acceptance of defense or other rated orders. Defense orders and all other orders bearing preference ratings must be accepted and filled in preference to any other contracts or orders."

There are some exceptions.

It is under that provision that most people, and everyone in the textile industry, has been operating; and everyone has been completely vulnerable—100 per cent subject to the obligation to accept rated orders. It has not always been done. The effect was that you had some mills that were carrying more than their load of rated business and others, for some reason, were not doing any. M-317 was designed to equalize and, in that way, lighten the burden of ratings. It came out in December, and I am sure

you have studied it. It is made up of two types of schedules. One is the preference rating schedules, which give specific ratings from AA-1 down to AA-5, starting on page three of the printed order. Basically, those schedules give ratings to specific types of individuals to get the named goods, to be used only for specific purposes. That does not mean that those goods cannot, so far as the order is concerned, be obtained without ratings. It simply means that ratings are given only to those persons for those goods for those purposes. The same person can get other goods for those purposes without the rating or can get those goods for other purposes without the rating, and persons who are not mentioned at all are not necessarily frozen out. It merely means that this order does not give them priority assistance. Many people have gotten the impression that, because they were not mentioned in the order, the War Production Board forgot about them. That is not so. This order does not give any more ratings than were given before the order was issued, but before the order was issued there was no central document setting out the entire schedule of ratings. Various orders were given, and on special applications. We have merely compiled the ratings given for cotton goods and cotton yarns.

The second set of schedules, the distribution schedules, starts on page seven. The distribution schedule for cotton yarns is shown on page seven, and those for cotton goods on pages eight and nine. Stated in simple terms, you have columns which specify percentages. Column IV, as you note, shows the percentages of production which can be sold only on ratings. Now, those figures were not pulled out of a hat; they represent requirements that developed in this way.

#### Requirements Committee

The War Production Board has requirements committees. It has a textile requirements committee, and various agencies are represented on that committee. If there is not enough to go around everybody wants something, and those percentages are worked out. Those requirements are civilian population, military and foreign supplies (Lend-Lease and other). People do not get all of what they ask for if the supply is limited, but a percentage is worked out.

Pri-Reg 1 makes everyone vulnerable, for his entire production, to accept ratings. By this order we release that obligation by setting a percentage, in Column V, beyond which you need not accept ratings. If the figure in Column V is 70, it means 30 per cent of your production is entirely free of the priorities system. You realize that this cuts right across the original policy expressed in Pri-Reg 1, that all your production is subject to ratings; and you can realize the job our division had to keep that course in the War Production Board, where there was this very definite policy.

Now, I do not intend to make a lecture, and I did not think I would even go as far as I did on that point. I believe the questions and the answers you will hear today will bring out various details of the order, and this was merely intended by way of introduction. We would be very arrogant if we thought we knew all the answers. I assure you that we do not think so. In



many ways we are doing a very unnatural thing; we have created an artificial structure. These things in many cases have to be guessed at, and they have to be co-ordinated with other War Production Board actions. If in some cases we have to go into a huddle, just remember that this is not "information please."

#### Unofficial Statements

What we say today must be regarded as unofficial, for this reason: If we were to come to this city and answer questions, we are just individuals, and if other lawyers and other men in the War Production Board were to go to other places, there would develop a situation like that under which fathers are to be drafted one day and not drafted the next day. We have to have a consistent policy and a consistent set of rules. We are here to discuss your problems with you and tell you what we know as close observers. But if, after we get through, you have any practical questions the answers to which are important to you, answers on which you intend to rely, you can write to us, and you will get an official statement. With that understanding we will do the best we can, and we can be very frank and blunt in what we say to each other.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Thank you very much, Sidney.

I should like to suggest that we begin with cotton yarns. We have Mr. Brower and Mr. McCullough here, and between them I think probably we can make a fair attempt to answer some of your questions. Perhaps the best way is to start with questions from the floor, as we have no written questions before us. Let's see if we can confine our questions at this time to yarns, twine and cordage.

QUESTION: I want to ask about the status of an order rated AA-4 that we have accepted, but we are unable to guarantee enough production for him, with the AA-4 rating that he can originate because we are liable to have our production siphoned onto an AA-2 rating that may be offered to us at a later date. The question I want to ask is, are we permitted to sell him his requirements without a rating, when he is going to use the yarn wholly for an end use which is specified here as calling for an AA-4?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Thank you very much. I should like to rephrase that question. The question, as I understand it, is from a manufacturer. (I believe it would be helpful to state whether you ask a question as a manufacturer or as a buyer, or what.) As I understand, this question comes from a mill. The question is whether it is possible to sell yarns for a use which is specified in one of the preference rating schedules of this order and for which an AA-4 preference rating is given for that yarn in this order—whether it is possible to sell them without a preference rating. The answer is "No." Paragraph (c) of the order reads: "(c) *Compulsory use of ratings assigned in schedules or by Form WPB-2842.* No intermediate processor, processor or merchant (except a retailer) shall purchase or accept delivery of a cotton textile for a purpose for which a rating for that cotton textile is assigned to him in a Preference Rating Schedule, unless he

has applied or extended that rating . . . . . In other words, it is not permissible to sell such goods except upon the preference rating assigned in the order.

QUESTION: I am a manufacturer of yarn. This order requires us to set aside a certain percentage of our production for rated orders. If at the end of the quarter we have received no rated orders for the yarn which we have set aside for rated orders, what disposition shall we make of the yarn at that time?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: All right, sir. It is required under the order that each manufacturer shall deliver against rated orders a minimum percentage of his production or set aside that amount for later delivery. The question is, if the manufacturer does not sell it against rated orders and comes to the end of the calendar quarter in which he set it aside, what shall he do about it? I believe that, in substance, is the question. I ask Mr. Jarcho, if he will, to answer that.

MR. JARCHO: I might say that question was first raised in one of the trade publications when M-317 came out. The producer said: "Suppose I do not get the rated business, what shall I do?" The trade paper said there were smiles in answer when that question was asked, because the concept of this order is that there is usually enough rated business available to take up that necessary obligation. Now, it is possible that there is not, and in that sense this order is a theory, just as planning a bridge is a theory. Most of the time the bridge stands up. Maybe the question is theoretical. It would not be theoretical if the gentleman who asked it really knew that he could not dispose of his goods on ratings. Now, if we have sighted our guns too high, then we shall have eventually to make an adjustment, but we know there is no difficulty in getting rated business.

I have not answered the question directly. The answer is that these goods must be set aside for rated business. Of course, goods are scarce, and there is no sense in sitting on them. But from our knowledge of the situation there is no difficulty in disposing of rated goods.

YARN MANUFACTURER: It is a practical question from my point of view, not theoretical.

#### A Practical Problem

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I can go a little further. As Mr. Jarcho said, we do not think we have set our sights too high. It is impossible to deal with practical questions in meetings of this kind. Wherever we find we are wrong we are ready to correct the wrong. This is a practical problem, and we shall welcome a written query to Washington and shall be glad to answer it for you and see how we can help you dispose of the goods and give you relief.

MR. C.: It seems his reference is to the yarn in the aggregate that has been set aside under this order. Now, my question is, what measures do you take to supply a manufacturer with information as to possible outlets for his rated goods?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: The question is, what machinery, if any, does the War Production Board have for bringing buyer and seller together, or rather, in this case, seller and buyer together. We have no machinery. We could not possibly attempt to set it up.

We are not a government brokerage house. The responsibility to obtain rated business, when we believe it is available, rests with the seller. The order does not state that he shall set aside, though this order is generally referred to as a set-aside order. The order actually says that you must deliver during each calendar quarter a certain minimum percentage of your output for rated orders or set it aside for later delivery. That "set aside" is only a contingency. We have no machinery for bringing buyer and seller together. The only thing I can say is that, if you have rated goods which you cannot dispose of, we do not want those goods held up. If you will communicate with the War Production Board, they will endeavor to help you.

MR. D.: That answers my question to a certain extent. Suppose you have a small fabricator who cannot obtain goods from his former sources of supply. Unless we have some information where that yarn is, it looks as if it works a hardship on the small fabricator who does not have a preference rating.

#### Sources of Supply

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Most of us, I believe, are dependent on relatively few sources of supply. A man cannot go out and comb several hundred cotton mills for supplies or comb Worth Street from stem to stern. He has his producers from whom he has been getting goods for years. The purpose is to include every producer, so that each one produces a certain percentage of rated goods.

MR. D.: I do not feel that I had an answer to my question. If this yarn, in the aggregate, is set aside, what is the small man to do—go out of business because he does not know where it is?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: It is always the privilege of any business man, whether he is a fabricator or a merchant in a retail store or a wholesaler, to bring his procurement problems to Washington. We do not guarantee that we can solve them, but we will try to help you. We will assist you as much as we can.

I go back to my original remarks. We do not have enough to go around. We do not assure everybody that he can run the clock around.

MR. F.: There is a question in which I am very much interested. We deal with a very large number of small fabricators, so-called hosiery manufacturers. (I am only suggesting this for your consideration; I do not know whether it can be done or not. However, it seems to me very practical.) When this order was issued anyone who had a priorities rating had orders placed for his requirements at the time. Those orders ran all the way from contracts for two weeks to three or four months. That means that the shifting from spinners who had an overload of rated business to those who did not have any rated business will take considerable time—probably all the first quarter, and it means that some spinners will be left without rated business for the first quarter. This gentleman made a very pertinent remark. The small fabricator does not know where to go. He gets a letter from his supplier saying: "Beginning next week you will get 25 per cent of your requirements." This is my suggestion. At

the end of the calendar quarter let the board release all the yarn not used for ratings, because, obviously, all the rated customers will have gotten their requirements by that time. Why could it not be released at the end of the quarter for non-rated customers?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: That is a question that perhaps I should turn over to Mr. Brower, since it is primarily about yarn. I should like to make the broad statement that, with the help we are trying to give both buyer and seller, it is not our intention to release the producer from his rated obligations as long as the rated demand remains unfulfilled. By that I do not mean that we shall not be glad to receive such appeals and shall not be glad to try and work out your problems. I do not mean we shall not be glad to make adjustments in M-317. But you cannot draw up a document like this and have it work perfectly the day after it is issued.

Mr. Brower, have you anything to say in answer to the gentleman's question or suggestion?

MR. BROWER: The method of correction, it seems to me, would be lowering of the percentages in the order, which will be very promptly done if there is any substantial percentage of rated business which cannot be obtained by the end of the quarter. If, however, before the end of the quarter any mills are unable to obtain rated business, we shall be very glad to have them communicate with us.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: We do not want to create an impression that producers are, in effect, to withhold goods from sale which might possibly go out on rated orders in the hope or in the expectation that at the end of the calendar quarter appeals for release from the rated obligations will be granted in any wholesale fashion by the War Production Board. I repeat that it is not our intention to do it as long as there is evidence that rated orders are not filled.

#### Knitting Yarns

MR. G.: We are producers of combed and carded mercerized knitting yarns. Under WPB-658-E we reported that as knitting yarns. It was our impression that knitting yarns were frozen and weaving yarns frozen. Suppose a weaver comes to us with an AA-1 rating and wants yarns. Is it obligatory on us to change over from the knitting yarn to weaving yarn, which is higher twist, in order to fill his order?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: May I attempt to rephrase the question, for the benefit of those in the back of the room. The question is, as I understand it, in broader phases, is it necessary to transfer or change from certain yarn counts to other yarn counts when priority orders are received?

MR. G.: No, sir, that is not quite it. Must we change from other twists? In other words, our knitting yarns were frozen last year; those spindles were frozen as knitting spindles. Now, if we get an AA-1 priority on weaving-twist yarn, which is higher twist, is it obligatory that those spindles be transferred from the knitting column to the weaving column?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: The question is, knitting yarns were frozen. If a higher-rated order is received for weaving yarns, requiring higher twist, is it necessary or is

it obligatory for the spinner to change over from the knitting yarn to weaving yarn, in order to fill the weaving yarn order. Is that right?

MR. G.: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Mr. Brower?

MR. BROWER: The answer is no. There is a further question which I should like some of you gentlemen to ask. If a weaver came to a producer of yarn and the producer told him his spindles were frozen on knitting-twist yarn and therefore he was unable to accept an AA-1 rating, and the weaver said: "All right, I will take your knitting-twist yarn against my AA-1 rating," what would the position of the spinner be? I do not know whether you had that in mind also.

MR. G.: Yes, sir, I had. I was going to ask it later.

MR. BROWER: That is a question that I think we might discuss. I ask Mr. Jarcho to answer that.

MR. JARCHO: I think you will help me if you will show me on L-99 where this phrase appears.

I think that gentleman has asked the \$32 question. That question apparently involves several matters of policy. It is an important one and a good one. I think that question should get an official answer. Will you kindly send it in to us?

MR. H.: Is it possible to give an unofficial answer to that question, pending the official answer? It usually takes a number of days to get an official answer.

MR. JARCHO: I think so. I think Mr. Brower or Mr. McCullough can dilate on it for a minute or two.

MR. MCCULLOUGH: The fact is that Priorities Regulation No. 1 would require acceptance of the order if the man were willing to use knitting-twist yarn for weaving purposes. He could not require you to change from knitting-twist to weaving twist. I might say this, however; it is highly undesirable to trespass upon the supply of knitting-twist yarn for weaving purposes wherever it can be avoided. (Mr. Brower corrects me, and I accept the correction—beyond the point where it now is. The demands make that necessary, to meet the requirements for coarse combed yarns for military goods.)

MR. G.: That brings up one more question. If we were forced to go to weaving twist, would we be forced to go into the higher-percentage columns? Would we be penalized in both ways, both by changing our spindles and by going into higher columns?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I think it would be unwise for us to try to answer that question. It is a real question, and it deserves a serious answer.

I think it is correct for me to say that when we answer questions of that nature we will endeavor to do it in a public way, so the public will have the benefit of the answer.

#### Meaning of "Frozen"

MR. I.: What is the meaning of "frozen" in this case? What is the meaning of frozen yarn?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: The question is, what was meant by the term "frozen" in respect to spindles. Mr. Brower, will you answer that?

MR. BROWER: Order L-99, as amended, provides, I believe, that whatever spinning spindles and whatever twisting spindles you had in your mill on Oct. 2 were frozen as of that date and could not be transferred from knitting yarns to weaving yarns except under appeal from this order. If you had 10,000 spindles on knitting-twist yarn you could not shift any of them to weaving-twist yarn, except under appeal. If it is necessary for spindles to be changed, I suppose the War Production Board might properly direct you to change them. Otherwise they stay as they were on Oct. 2. That also applies to twister spindles.

MR. J.: There is a certain number frozen for a certain use. Can they be changed?

MR. BROWER: They are not frozen for any certain use. Those on knitting-twist are frozen for knitting-twist. That brings up the question whether knitting-twist yarn can be used for weaving purposes. That is a question which requires an official answer. Mr. McCullough gave an unofficial answer, which is all that can be given this morning.

MR. K.: The spindles were frozen as of Oct. 2. Between Oct. 2 and Dec. 23, when the industry first had notice of it, there were many changes, I am sure. I know in our own particular case we took some orders for AA-1 weaving-twist yarn, which changed our spindles that were on knitting-twist yarn and threw them into weaving-twist yarn. Now, what effect does that change have? Do I go back to what I was on on Oct. 2, or do I keep on with weaving yarns?

MR. MCCULLOUGH: That is part of the same problem. We have spoken of the importance of no further diversion of knitting yarns to weaving, although it is also desirable not to make any changes from weaving yarns back to knitting. However, you can appeal to the War Production Board.

MR. L.: Is it not true that Regulation M-317 will not operate alike in all cases, due to the fact that you are not permitted to cancel existing contracts that you may have in excess of the 70 per cent that you are obliged to accept?

#### Contract Cancellation

MR. JARCHO: The question was based on a question: No. 35 of Interpretation 1, to M-317, dated Feb. 21, 1944, which reads: "Suppose, before Dec. 24, 1943, when the distribution schedules were first adopted, a spinner had received rated contracts for 100 per cent of his first quarter of 1944 production of single machine knitted carded cotton sale yarn (items 16 through 18), does M-317 permit him to cancel those contracts to the extent of 30 per cent of that production, since Column V provides that he is not obliged to accept rated orders for more than 70 per cent?" The answer given to that question is: "No." The order does not excuse him from performing his existing rated contracts. In his case, only after his existing contracts have been performed will he have the benefit of the provision that "Column V shows the percentage beyond which rated orders need not be accepted by the producer." Therefore, the answer to the gentleman's question is that some producers will, by virtue of their contracts, be required to operate or deliver on rated orders into the free amount.



CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Are there any further questions?

MR. M.: When a spinner has orders for yarn rated AA-2 and AA-2X, some for military use and some for civilian use, is the spinner permitted to charge a premium?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Sorry, but that is definitely out of our province.

MR. JARCHO: Although OPA's job is price control, for your information I might refer to two things in the War Production Board orders that do relate to prices. One is an interpretation of Pri Reg 1, in which I think you will be interested. It is *Interpretation 2, issued on June 2, 1943*, which is an official interpretation that has been published.

"An order bearing a preference rating may not be rejected on the ground that the price is below the regularly established price, if the purchaser offers the OPA ceiling price.

"Section 944.2 of Priorities Regulation No. 1 makes the acceptance of rated orders mandatory except in five situations specified in paragraph (b) of that section. The only exception dealing with price is contained in paragraph (b) (3) which states that a rated order may be rejected 'if the person seeking to place the order is unwilling or unable to meet regularly established prices and terms of sale or payments.'

"Regularly established prices' cannot be higher than OPA ceiling prices. They may, however, be lower."

The other reference in the War Production Board to OPA is Order M-328. That contains a general provision authorizing the issuance of special directives or directions. Thus, the War Production Board may say that 'you have to do thus and so. A provision has been added to the Appeals Section, which has been regularly published, which I shall read.

(Mr. Jarcho read the provision referred to, directing the reporter not to take it.)

This is not all in answer to your questions, but I thought this would be an opportunity to mention provisions in War Production Board orders relating to OPA.

#### Concerning OPA

MR. M.: My feeling is that certain orders of the War Production Board are being nullified by the fact that prices have been set by OPA. Spinners are willing to accept orders only for higher priced yarns, and there is a shortage of lower-priced yarns.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: That situation must be recognized. It is true, and quite naturally true. Long before we had a war and before we had the War Production Board we had differences in price, and naturally it was to the interest of the manufacturer to produce those goods which he could produce most economically and sell at the best margin. Today the OPA schedules are scanned, and, due to the fact that the War Production Board's orders do not freeze production, there is a natural tendency to shift to those items which bring a greater return under the OPA ceilings.

That is merely an observation you are making, and I shall not add anything to it. Next question?

MR. N.: Take the case of a specialty fabric producer who has converted a portion of his mill so he can handle war orders

at definite prices. He requires the operation and has taken those orders at definite prices. He requires the operation of the rest of the mill so he can make possible the production of goods on priorities. Must he operate his mill at a loss in order to manufacture those priorities goods, or is that a basis for appeal for relief?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: We have a supposition case in which a mill is producing some rated goods below cost, and in order to produce those goods the producer must have a supply of yarn in order to produce civilian goods in quantities sufficient to keep his total over-all cost down and thus come out whole on his military contract. The question is, is that a basis for relief? Can a man come in under the clause, for instance, which Mr. Jarcho just read (M-328), and state that he needs price relief, when, as a matter of fact, the actual difficulty has to do with the procurement of an adequate supply of yarn for his non-military contracts?

Mr. Jarcho will correct me if my answer is incorrect. The answer is no, it is not a ground for appeal. The clause which Mr. Jarcho just read from Order M-328 has to do with appeals from specific directions of the War Production Board which require production at stated levels or production at existing stated levels, and it is only a question of price. If the War Production Board, for instance, should ask you to produce ten units when you are now producing eight, and you came in and said the ceiling on that unit is such that you cannot make a profit and cannot produce it profitably, you would have a basis for an appeal. Is that correct?

MR. JARCHO: That is right.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: That is the only basis on which we can consider an appeal.

MR. O.: I think it ought to be made clear that ratings have nothing to do with prices. When you have rated business that carries a premium, did the War Production Board authorize that premium to be applied to the other rated orders which it issues?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: The answer is no. The rating has nothing to do with the price.

#### Questions on Fabrics

Perhaps those not so interested in yarn problems may be getting a little bit bored. I think at this time we might solicit some questions on fabrics or other problems.

MR. P.: In the fine cotton goods distribution schedule, Line 62, if a manufacturer making shirting fabric, for instance, that came under this provision was asked to make 10 per cent for export and 25 per cent on priorities, and there is no provision heretofore for priorities in shirting, what becomes of the 15 per cent?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: The question is, in the distribution schedule on fine cotton goods there is an Item 62 which reads: "All other combed, part-combed and fine carded fabric (yarn finer than 35s)," in which it is required that 10 per cent shall be delivered against export orders and 25 per cent as a minimum against rated orders, and the liability to accept rated orders, as shown in Column V, is 100 per cent. His mill is producing a combed shirting, which it reports in that classification, and there are no ratings given in the orders it

has, and so far as this gentleman is aware there are no ratings available on that particular shirting. Although he can export 10 per cent, the question is what shall he do with the other 15 per cent making up the 25 per cent. I believe that is the question, is it not?

MR. P.: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: In the first place, this line 62 is a catchall. In other words, we tried to take the various fabrics as they were reported on the 658 form and list them down by classifications, such as combed broadcloths, dimities, marquisettes, ducks, etc. Naturally, there are miscellaneous fabrics made, and we could not attempt to classify them item by item. Therefore, we had to have what we called a catchall; in other words, it is a miscellaneous line. I do not know in this case whether that particular shirting represents the portion of the total production reported in that line—whether the shirtings reported in that line represent, in that particular mill, a large enough proportion of the production so it would be possible to meet the rated requirements without selling any of that particular shirting on ratings at all. I should like to ask you if that could possibly be the case.

MR. P.: No, sir, that is not the case. As a matter of fact, the balance of the production in the plant is definitely covered by other lines in the order.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: That is the entire production?

MR. P.: No, that is not the entire production.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I mean it is the entire production reported on that line?

MR. P.: Yes, it is the entire production reported on that line.

#### A Case for Appeal

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: All right. That is a straight case for appeal. I repeat, that line is a catchall. We did not know it was going to come there. If the goods are properly reported in that line there is no rated market for them. In other words, if it is impossible to sell 15 per cent domestically against rated orders the mill should appeal. I think that is the only answer I can give you.

MR. JARCHO: I believe you had a question, sir?

MR. Q.: Yes, sir. As I understand, there is no provision in the order which requires any part of your rated yarn production to be sent to export. Is that correct?

MR. JARCHO: That is correct. If you will notice, there is no Column III in the yarns (carded) schedule; we have Columns I, II, IV, V and VI. We leave a possibility for III, but at present there is no provision that any percentage of yarn be delivered for export. In that respect the yarn schedule is different from the fabric schedule.

MR. Q.: In the case of cloth, if a mill does not get orders for export amounting to ten per cent of its production and the goods are badly needed for domestic use, what does that mill then do? Can it turn over the excess for domestic orders, or does it have to apply to you?

MR. JARCHO: That question is a variation of an earlier one asked from the rear:

"Suppose I do not get enough rated business to take care of the production for that purpose, what shall I do?" Do you remember that?

MR. Q.: Yes, I remember that.

MR. JARCHO: That same explanation applies to rated yarn. If you will read paragraph (h) you will see it says: "No person shall purchase for export any of the cotton fabrics defined in paragraph (a) (1) (i), other than woven or braided fabrics 12 inches or less in width, except with a preference rated order."

MR. Q.: I have read that, sir, and I take it to mean if they get an export order and it is not a rated order they do not have to pay any attention to that order simply because it is an export order.

MR. JARCHO: Yes, sir. If the order is not rated, whether or not it is for export, you do or do not deal with the buyer, as you did in peace times.

MR. Q.: At will?

MR. JARCHO: At will, yes, sir.

MR. R.: Why are Canadian weavers able to purchase from the larger rated percentage and the U. S. weavers only from the unrated portion?

MR. JARCHO: I believe you are referring to the order prior to the current amendment. Paragraph (h) now requires all export orders to be rated. The reason why we had the provisions that Canadian orders must be rated was to limit the amount that could be sold to Canada.

MR. R.: That is true, but can a Canadian weaver obtain yarns without a rating?

MR. JARCHO: No, it does not work that way. We have certain claimant agencies. Canada is one of the claimants. A certain amount is set aside for Canada. It is like a checking account; you draw up to that amount.

MR. R.: If they do not have a rating to

buy yarn, are we forced to take their orders for bedspreads carrying AA-5 ratings.

MR. McCULLOUGH: I know the immediate case to which you refer. That was taken up with the control board and they are disciplining that buyer for using that rating.

MR. JARCHO: Is there another question?

MR. S.: Can a mill obtain other supplies by extending the rating which had been given originally to it? Particularly on dyes. We have been asked once or twice by suppliers of dyes whether we can extend the rating which we have secured on our finished product.

MR. JARCHO: You may not use that rating to obtain dyes. Order M-328, to which I referred before, has a Schedule A, which is a list of most of the items in the textile, clothing and leather division. It provides, on your point, that the rating may be used only for the specific item in the rating and may not be used for other materials. You may not extend or use the fabric rating to obtain dyestuffs.

Are there any other questions from the floor? If not, I believe we had some written questions.

MR. Q.: I should like to ask one before we get to the written questions. I do not mean to be persistent on this export, but I think that is causing some confusion in the trade. On page nine, Column III, which is the export column, provides for ten per cent. Column IV provides for 35 per cent, which the mill has to take. Is that right?

MR. JARCHO: That is right. Column III includes the ten per cent.

MR. Q.: That is fine. That is what I wanted to know. It does not mean that the mill has to take 45 per cent.

MR. JARCHO: No. You have been 100 per cent correct on every question you have asked.

MR. Q.: Thank you. But the ones we have been dealing with have not been.

If the mill had taken 35 per cent of this rated production and other orders came in there that came up to 70 per cent, it would have to take the 70 per cent. Is that right?

MR. JARCHO: Yes. But let me put it this way. If the mill took 70 per cent of rated business for domestic use, it would still have to take ten per cent for export. In that case the mill would be cutting voluntarily into its free 30 per cent.

MR. Q.: But suppose it did not take it voluntarily?

MR. JARCHO: Then it could refuse the other domestic business and keep the 30 per cent free.

MR. S.: If I understand correctly, if a mill groups under item 158 a number of fabrics it may apply the export and rated percentages to the aggregate and not to each fabric separately. Is that right?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: If I understand your question correctly, the answer is yes. The percentages in any one line in the distribution schedules refer to the aggregate production of anything in that line. Let's take one certain line. The line we have just been discussing is a very good one: "All other plain print cloths, including fancies." Maybe that includes several things; maybe some slub-yarn specialties or maybe some with warp stripes that are reported as fancy print cloths. We are trying to give as much flexibility there as we possibly can, so the man can find some export market and also a domestic market for those goods, and if he wanted to hold certain goods for a certain market he could still hold it and can meet his export quota without disturbing those certain fabrics.

(At this point, at 12:45 o'clock p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m.)

## — AFTERNOON SESSION —

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Several questions have been submitted in writing prior to this meeting, and also we find there are some questions up here which have been presented during the luncheon hour. I am going to ask Mr. McCullough to take some of the questions which were sent in prior to the meeting which have to do primarily with yarn and read those questions, and Mr. McCullough will either answer them or ask Mr. Jarcho or Mr. Brower or myself to do so.

MR. McCULLOUGH: The first question I want to mention is one which was not mailed in but which was given to me just as the meeting was concluded this morning. It reads: "Suppose it is the policy of a manufacturer to sell his goods only for a period of two weeks or 30 days, and he is given a priority rating for an extended period, say two months or 90 days. What is his status?" Mr. Jarcho, will you answer that, please?

MR. JARCHO: There is a provision in the order on the compulsory acceptance of ratings. You will notice in paragraph (f) subdivision (4), the provision is: "No person shall be required to accept any

rated order for cotton textiles calling for delivery more than 90 days after the receipt of the order, except from the United States Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration." That gives the intended seller the privilege of refusing a non-military order which requires delivery of more than 90 days. Of course, even before M-317, questions constantly arose with respect to conflicts on delivery dates, where one order required delivery on the fifteenth, another on the fourteenth, etc. It would be impossible to make generalizations except to state that of course the more important rating must be filled and in case of two or more equally rated orders the one which first came in should be filled first.

QUESTION: Suppose a mill is sold 60 days ahead and received an order for 30-day delivery. Does that mean that the producer must accept the order, or can he follow the policy of just selling 60 days ahead?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: No, he is bound, within the 90-day period, to accept orders for delivery.

MR. McCULLOUGH: This is a written question: "A mill is required to sell 50

per cent of its single machine knit yarn on rated orders. This same mill knits underwear on a rated order. Does its consumption of yarn on this order apply against the 50 per cent as a rated order?" Mr. Jarcho's answer is yes.

Now, there is one point that I should like the privilege of stressing, which is not in the form of a question. That is, we have the feeling in the cotton yarn branch that in some way or other (and maybe you have the answer to this) - priority orders that are issued to purchasers and accepted by spinners should be handled on a weekly delivery basis. That may not be practical in all cases, but this is what I am driving at. If a man is granted an AA-4, or any priority that calls for a delivery of 90 days, and he rushes to you, as a spinner, and you sell him the 90-day supply for delivery in 30 days, there is a disproportionate weekly supply going to that man, which cuts off others who may have ratings or may not have ratings. I suppose good business judgment guides you in that, as in all cases, but I think we must take regard of the time when a man wants the yarn as well as the quantity he wants, and in that way difficulties can largely be taken care of.



Some of these questions have already been answered by the amended M-317, but I am going to take them up as they come up here. The first one is: "The distribution schedule for cotton yarns gives 75 per cent, in Column IV, as the percentage which must be delivered for export, and 90 per cent in Column V, as the percentage beyond which rated orders need not be accepted. Do they apply to the over-all groupings in Column I? And if the producer is making various counts does it apply to individual counts within the ply range; or, if you were running 16s, 20s and 30s, two-ply, in your mill, are you permitted to apply the 75 per cent to your ply category in all three counts; or must it apply to specific counts?"

Well, I think our answer to that is that it applies to ply yarn; that is why we were able to group it, because the priorities will be issued generally for the kind of yarn that is needed, and if you serve the priority the priority will reach the count. Does that satisfy that question?

On the question of carded yarns, WPB 658-E Items 14 and 15, carded yarns, these are not included in M-317. We realized that after it was issued, and in the amended M-317 Items 14 and 15 are included:

#### Rejection of Orders

The next question reads: "Column V shows the percentages beyond which rated orders need not be accepted. Does this mean that we must reject orders beyond that percentage or is it optional?" That is a question that has been frequently asked.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I should like to discuss that question, and I want to repeat the provision in the order. "Column V shows the percentage beyond which rated orders need not be accepted by the producer. Priorities Regulation one applies up to that percentage. If receipt of an order which is rated higher than the previously accepted rated order would result in having more rated orders than the Column V percentage, then the lowest rated order shall be displaced, and it may be filled only from that percentage applicable to a subsequent quarter." Following that we received questions on it, and in our official questions and answers we discussed it further, in Question 27, which reads: "In the heading of each distribution schedule there is a provision which states that if receipt of an order which is rated higher than a previously accepted rated order would result in having more rated orders than the Column V percentage, then the lowest rated order shall be displaced, and it may be filled only from that percentage applicable to a subsequent quarter. Does this mean that producers cannot sell their yardage against ratings in excess of the percentage specified in Column V?"

In answering we gave two examples. One was a case in which you could go beyond the Column V percentage, and the other was a case in which you could not. There were reasons behind the distinction. They are a bit technical, but I will explain them to you. Our intention was to make the amount beyond Column V free, to be sold without ratings. In considering it this question arose: suppose you reach that Column V percentage and then a higher rated order comes along? Suppose your Column

V percentage is 70 and you have accepted 70 per cent of AA-4 rated orders and then an AA-1 comes along? We have decided that AA-1 is more important than AA-4 and the AA-1 must be filled, and there is an overrun of AA-4. The question arose, what do you do with the AA-4? If you say the AA-4 must be filled out of the 30 per cent that is free, then we have accomplished nothing, because we have said to you that the 30 per cent is free, and if the AA-4 is to be filled out of it then these are meaningless words. So you have to fill that AA-4 in the second quarter. On the other hand, if you have accepted orders that take up your 70 per cent and a lower rated order is offered you, then you accept it or not, as you like. You may say, why cannot I accept rated orders up to 100 per cent of my production if I wish to. You realize that the rating system cuts across most ordinary contract law. Ordinarily, if you have a contract, there are few excuses for non-delivery. If it were illegal to deliver the goods, that is an excuse; or if there were a war or an act of God, then you would have an excuse. If we did not make it illegal to fill the displaced order in that quarter the seller would be confronted with this: If he said to the buyer: "I am sorry, but you will have to wait until next quarter to get your goods," the buyer might say: "Why not fill my order out of your free goods?" If you said you did not want to do that, the buyer might say that you were breaking your contract. But if you cannot fill it, then he cannot say that.

As I said, this is rather involved. At any rate, if you follow Question 27 you will see one set of circumstances in which you are allowed to accept rated orders even beyond the Column V percentage and a second case where you are not allowed to do so.

MR. McCULLOUGH: The next question I have here relates to the 65 per cent to be delivered against rated orders. "What is the privilege and responsibility of the spinner or merchant if preference-rated orders cannot be secured to fill the percentage?" Both the privilege and the responsibility of the producer, it seems to me, is to communicate with the War Production Board, the cotton textile branch, and advise them that he cannot secure orders; and while we cannot, as Mr. Jarcho said this morning, act as a brokerage house, we can direct your unrated yarn to a program, rather than to an individual, and let you go out and find buyers under that program. On the contrary, if we were unable to find rated business for you by that method, then we would in all probability recommend a grant of relief—a temporary grant of relief if we still believed the rated percentage was correct in the order.

#### Concerning Exports

The next question is: "Is a spinner obliged to export cotton yarn (a) provided the export business has not been previously been engaged in or (b) if the minimum percentages have been attained on domestic rated orders?" I believe, while that is the sort of question Mr. Jarcho ought to answer, I will undertake it, subject to his criticism. "(a) Provided export business has not been previously engaged in"—that is hardly a good reason for not meeting

the priorities regulations. Yes, you would have to comply. "(b) If minimum percentages have been attained on domestic rated orders." I think that would depend upon the rated position of the export order; that is, the value of the rating. If it is an AA-5 and you are filled up to 70 per cent (that being the maximum) with higher ratings, then you are not obliged to accept.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: May I interrupt? The question, as you read it, relates to yarn. There is not any provision for the export of yarn.

MR. McCULLOUGH: That is correct.

The final question is: "In the event a producer has reached the minimum percentage of rated goods which he is required to deliver, is the merchant to whom he sells the goods privileged to distribute these goods without being restricted again to the minimum and maximum?" The first part of that question refers to the minimum. The producer is obligated, it seems to me, if he has determined he is going to sell between the minimum and the maximum to someone else, then he is still responsible until the maximum is reached, if the maximum is needed. If he has reached the maximum, then he is not responsible.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I think you might add to the second part, "is the merchant privileged to distribute the goods without being restricted to the maximum and minimum percentages," that, of course, the percentages relate to the producer and not to the distributor. We have no schedule setting up how much the merchant must deliver on ratings.

#### Underwear Yarns

MR. McCULLOUGH: We had a question come in another letter. These questions are not sharply drawn, so it is rather difficult to deal with them. A certain spinner stated that he was delivering against priority orders yarns essential to underwear manufacturers. It seems the manufacturers were approached by the War Production Board with an offer of assistance. I assume that is their method of setting up an essential underwear program. The knit goods branch, when they find in the retail stores in the country certain specific items of underwear or hosiery or outerwear are short and they know whether the shortage is correct, not only by experience of individual merchants, but know they are items as to which the civilian population should be served but which it is not getting, sets up these items in the War Production Board office; and the specific items are set up for specific numbers of dozens of hosiery or underwear or whatever it may be. These programs are set out in every quarter, and the poundage will not be the same but will vary from time to time.

There is one question here: "Under the distribution schedule for cotton yarn, under Column I, some items referred to in Form WPB 658-E are not specifically referred to. Does this mean that these yarns are exempt under M-317?"

MR. JARCHO: I think by "exempt" Mr. McCullough means that the distribution schedules do not deal with these yarns. Of course, there are other provisions in the body of the order itself which apply to yarns generally; for example, Paragraph (c), "Restrictions on extension of rating

to obtain fiber or yarn." It is quite correct when he says that the schedules do not deal with the yarn not referred to on lines in the report form, but the body of the order does. That is more general and goes beyond the description of the goods in the schedules.

MR. McCULLOUGH: Any item that has an apparent exemption in M-317 still falls under Priorities Regulation No. 1, so if a rated order is served you are back there liable to 100 per cent of rated orders. Isn't that a fair addition to the comment you made?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Yes, that is correct. I saw one gentleman looked startled when you said that.

MR. McCULLOUGH: Of course, this M-317 does not exempt anyone from Priorities Regulation No. 1.

MR. BROWER: It does exempt him above the 70 per cent.

MR. McCULLOUGH: But it does not entirely exempt him. He may be making some kind of yarn that he had not thought of before; but he still may, under Pri Reg 1, be required to produce up to 100 per cent, if necessary.

Next question: "If a spinning mill reported on Form WPB 658 E on Oct. 2, 1943, no spindles assigned to ply yarn but did show a proposed production of 100,000 pounds for the fourth quarter of 1943, does L-99 freeze this amount of ply yarns for the first quarter of 1944, 75 per cent of which must be rated business?"

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: L-99 merely relates—I will read the caption: "Spinning and twister spindles producing or assigned to produce yarn and twine of the descriptions and counts listed below on Oct. 2, 1943, and which may produce only yarn and twine of the descriptions and counts specified in Column IV." If those spindles were not producing or assigned to produce, they are not affected by this order.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I have a handful of questions on fabrics here. If it is your pleasure, I think we might clean these up at this time and then get back to informal questions which may be presented.

#### On Canvas Goods

First, here is a telegram addressed to the War Production Board in connection with this meeting. It is sent from a group of wholesale canvas goods manufacturers and relates to cotton duck. I will read the telegram to you. I shall try to answer the questions as best I can under the circumstances, but I think it is worth while to bring up this sort of thing because it lays the cards right out on the table as to the problem that confronts us.

"In connection with meeting to be held at Charlotte concerning Order M-317, it is our desire to register request that our industry be represented in this order so that rated orders may be issued our suppliers for flat duck, including enameling duck and Army duck, for use in manufacture of both plain and water-proofed tarpaulins for covering merchandise in transit on trucks and for protecting agricultural products and other essential uses and that rating of AA-2X be allotted these fabrics for the uses indicated. Further, we request that our industry be represented in this Order M-317, so that rated orders may be issued our sup-

pliers for flat duck, including enameling duck and Army duck, for use in manufacturing tents for emergency housing. For this use we suggest rating AA-5. Further, we ask that our industry be represented in this Order M-317, so that rated orders may be extended our suppliers for flat duck, including enameling duck and Army duck, for use in manufacturing awnings and canopies for store fronts and roadside stands, etc., for the protection of perishable food products. For this use we suggest rating of AA-5. In case the request as contained in this telegram does not come within the scope of your activities, may we ask your co-operation to the extent of delivering it into the proper hands?"

#### A Typical Request

That is a plea from those who do not enjoy preference ratings for any uses and a request for preference ratings. It is merely typical of many requests of that nature which we receive. We try to give them honest consideration and to give them every relief we can. But, as I said this morning, it is our object to give as few ratings as possible. It is not our desire in Washington to allocate everything. We cannot do it as well as you can, even if we wanted to. However, the requirement is that no ducks, after April 1, be delivered except upon direct orders of the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration except upon application to the War Production Board.

QUESTION: Does that mean that M-91 goes back in effect to cover all ducks?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: That is right; that is exactly the effect. M-91 originally covered practically all the ducks—not all. M-91 will undoubtedly have to be made to cover all the ducks. We have military procurements on ducks that far exceed anything anticipated by us or by the military. It is one of the consequences of the war. The changes in the war overseas have made the demand for duck much greater than anticipated. I think I can make that statement without being strung up. Since the directive is that no duck must be delivered after April 1 except to the military, that means those ratings on duck will be valueless.

I do not know of how much interest that is to you. We lay out our plans and make our arrangements, and then something comes up and we have to make revisions. The orders are subject to constant revision, as new conditions develop.

Here is another question. First, I might say that on page nine of the order lines 92 through 95 cover carded broadcloth, plain and fancy, and line 96 covers carded poplins (print cloth warp yarns), plain and fancy. It so happens (and it is not merely happenstance but by design) that the percentages for rated orders are identical for both those groups; that is, ten per cent for export and a total of 25 per cent to be delivered against all rated orders; and there is a Column V requirement of 50 per cent, assuring the producers that the other 50 per cent may be sold free from any priorities regulation or priorities orders. Now I read the question: "We make carded poplins and carded broadcloths. Can we sell rated production of one cloth to make up the ten per cent and the 25 per cent for the

entire production of the mill, or do we have to sell ten per cent and 25 per cent of each construction?" The answer is no to the first part of the question. You would have to sell separately ten per cent of broadcloths and ten per cent of poplins for export on rated orders and 25 per cent of each on other rated orders. That is, each would have to be handled separately so far as percentage requirements are concerned. If possible, we would be willing and would be glad to grant an appeal if it were received in a case like that. In other words, if we feel that, by and large, it does not make very much difference and we could meet the requirements. That is, the trades that use both of those are the same, and if countries to which these are exported could use either equally well, and the producer would like to make them interchangeable, we would try to play ball to that extent. Otherwise, they would have to be handled separately, as I said.

Here is another question. "AA-4 for hospital clothing, not extended by Feb. 21, is cancelled. A mill selling in the finished state has shipped gray goods to the bleachery carrying AA-4 prior to Feb. 21. Does the cloth still carry AA-4 in the bleachery after Feb. 21, until finished and delivered to the customer?" I think Mr. Jarcho may wish to answer that question.

MR. JARCHO: The mill in the business of selling finished goods had apparently not delivered those finished goods to the customer. On page 5 of the order, in the preference rating schedule, in the AA-4 Schedule, Group 3, this statement is made: "This rating and all applications or extensions as to deliveries not made by Feb. 21, 1944, are cancelled." Therefore, since those goods had not been delivered, there was no rating. Carrying that through, we have had questions on that point like this: Does that mean that the mill is not allowed to deliver, or does it mean that my contract is broken? The War Production Board cannot answer private contract questions, as you realize that each contract is made up on its own facts. There are 48 states, and we would be in an interesting situation if we tried to answer questions on private contracts. But we can make some general statements. Generally the contract is not altered; it still is an agreement to buy and sell goods of a certain description at a certain time and at a certain price. That is not changed by the removal of the rating.

#### A Further Development

There is a further development on that. For example, in Group 3 the rating had been given on sheetings, Class A sheetings; and in the distribution schedule it is provided that sheetings may be sold only on ratings. That would be a case where a War Production Board order ran against an individual's contract; and, since the individual would not be allowed to deliver, he would be violating the law if he delivered goods of that kind without a rating. That probably would be an excuse in most courts where the question might arise.

I should like to call your attention to a general statement in that regard, in Priorities Regulation 1, 944.13, Effect of Rule, Regulation, or Order. When any rule, regulation or order of the War Production



Board prohibits or restricts deliveries or use of any material, such prohibition or restriction shall, in the absence of a contrary direction, apply to all deliveries and use made after the effective date of the rule, regulation or order, including deliveries under contracts or purchase orders accepted either prior to or subsequent to such effective date. No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties for any default under any contract or order which shall result directly or indirectly from compliance with any rule, regulation or order of the War Production Board, notwithstanding that any such rule, regulation or order shall thereafter be declared by judicial or other competent authority to be invalid.

It is just in that special case where the cancellation of the rating interferes with the delivery of the sheetings that the contract would be deemed to be interfered with by War Production Board law. But in other cases there was no reason why deliveries cannot be made, unless, of course, other ratings come up and compete with those deliveries.

**CHAIRMAN WITHROW:** We will go on to the next question. "What is the status of unfilled orders, Page 5, Group 3, Hospital Clothing, that carried an AA-4 rating, which was cancelled by the amendment of Feb. 21? Can a mill still carry this as rated business, or does this amendment cancel the rating that was assigned these orders at the time the contract was put through?"

Now, the ratings are cancelled; the ratings on unfilled portions of the contract—that is, the undelivered portions of the contract—are cancelled as of the day of the issuance of the amendment. Inasmuch as those ratings are cancelled, it means that from the standpoint of the producer he has that order on his books which does not carry a rating. When he originally took it, it carried a rating.

This question goes on: "This particular information concerns seersuckers. As seersuckers do not appear in the other groups of M-317, does this mean that all seersucker production is free for non-rated orders?"

#### Admittedly a Mistake

That question has already been raised. Frankly, I think we slipped when we issued this amendment and did not change the percentages on seersuckers. We want to look into that just a little bit further and make sure that those fabrics, particularly seersuckers, do or do not have a rated market. My impression, offhand, is that they have not and that we did wrong to leave them in here. So they are subject to appeal, which I think will be granted.

I am glad these things have come up, and I welcome the opportunity to lay bare ourselves before you and reveal our own weaknesses and shortcomings. We have plenty of them, and we have slipped up from time to time. It seems to me this is a case for appeal. I might say that it is as the result of appeals and of letters we have received that many changes have been made from time to time. I said this morning and I wish to repeat it that this is not a perfect document. No one could produce one. Certainly we could not. We want to make it more workable; we want to improve it.

We not only welcome your criticism but we ask for it. I know sometimes it seems that the answers are not forthcoming as fast as you would like. I know often they are not sent back to you as soon as we should like. Yes, we do have red tape in Washington—far too much of it. But we do have a deluge of correspondence and far too few men competent to handle it. So I ask you to bear with us and to keep tripping us up as often as you can, because it is helpful to us.

Here is another question. "Can export ratings on upholstery fabrics be passed on to the spinner to procure the required yarns? If not, then why the rating?"

The answer is no. The order, I think, makes it quite clear that, except in certain specific cases, the ratings on the fabric may not be passed on to procure the yarn. There are several sections in the order dealing with that; (c) (2) is one of them. I do not think I need to read them all. Perhaps there may be some specific questions on them which you may care to bring up in a few minutes.

The questioner went on: "If not, then why the rating?" I presume, if I interpret the question correctly, he meant why should we insist that a percentage of upholstery fabrics be sold for export on rated orders when the upholstery manufacturer has to produce the fabric and then he is not able to extend the rating to procure the yarn. If he is unable to get the yarn, what is the sense of his having to take the rated order, if he cannot fill it? I think it is a very sensible question, and it is not an easy one to answer.

#### Meeting Foreign Needs

The principle of the requirements on export ratings was to try and meet the requirements of these foreign claimants. We tried to distribute that quantity as broadly as we could over all the different classes of goods within the cotton textile industry, so all might share alike and all bear as equal a share as possible of the burden of this export business, if we want to call it a burden. Here, again, the situation on yarn has become tighter, and it may be we shall not be in position to furnish the yarn, in which case we cannot insist that the upholstery manufacturer continue to take the orders. He may not be in position to take any orders if he cannot get yarn. For the time being, the answer is that, to the extent he can get yarn and to the extent he can produce, ten per cent of that production is supposed to go for export. I think ten per cent is right; I will look it up.

I think we have a mixture of two questions there. If, after all, he cannot get yarn to produce anything, then he has no problem, because ten per cent of nothing is still nothing.

The next question is "How long do we have to hold goods set aside 'for export' if they cannot be sold during the quarterly period?" I think we answered that this morning. We are not saying that these goods must be delivered within the first quarter. We have not said: "If at the end of the first quarter you have not delivered the goods hold them until May 15 and then sell them in any way you wish." That would be a pretty sloppy order. I repeat;

the order is not to set aside goods or to impound goods, although it is called the "set-aside order." As we amend the orders and adjust the percentages, as we equalize things and work them out, and as sellers and producers are obliged to find other markets than those in which they have heretofore bought and sold, we shall come to some stabilization.

To return to the question, it is the obligation of the seller to find a market, if possible. If he cannot, then he has to appeal. We will grant or deny the appeal according as to whether we know it is possible, or not, to export those goods.

This gentleman had a further question: "Are all 'rated' goods sold subject to 'renegotiation'?" That is not a M-317 question. As a matter of fact, it is not a War Production Board question; and, subject to Mr. Jarcho's correcting me, I would say it is a question that I do not think we should attempt to answer here. Certain contracts—Government contracts—are subject to renegotiation, and others are not, but just which are and which are not is rather involved, and I think to attempt to give you a complete exposition on that at this time would be rather difficult and futile. Furthermore, after studying as much as I have, I have not myself found out just which ones are subject to renegotiation and which are not. The question was, however, "Are all rated orders sold subject to renegotiation?" The answer to that, definitely, is no. It does not mean that all rated orders are subject to renegotiation.

#### Not Contemplated

Here is another question that has been sent up. "Is there anything contemplated by WPB that would insure manufacturers getting a reasonable proportion of the cloth or yarn they formerly obtained before the priority rating system was instituted, meaning from specific sources of supply they formerly had and from the particular sources' free-materials production?" Let me read it again. "Is there anything contemplated by the War Production Board that would insure manufacturers getting a reasonable proportion of the cloth or yarn they formerly obtained, before the priorities system was instituted?" That is fairly clear up to that point. Let me rephrase the question. Is there anything contemplated by the War Production Board that would insure anybody's doing business in the way he normally did it before the war? Maybe that is a slightly crude revision of the question, but, whether it is or whether it is not, the answer to both this question and my revision of it is no. Nothing of that sort is contemplated by the War Production Board.

The rest of the question reads: "meaning from specific sources of supply they formerly had and from the particular sources' free-materials production." I assume the questioner means could he get all the cloth he normally got before the priorities system came along and from the sources from which he formerly got it. Mr. Jarcho points out that he might be thinking of getting an equitable percentage of that he formerly received, but the question does not state that.

The only way I can answer that question is in pretty broad terms, which might be

unsatisfactory to you. I find in answering these we are bound to be a bit repetitious. I pointed out to you this morning that it is not our policy to try and run the cotton mills nor to try to regulate sales of all cotton goods. We try to follow a hands-off policy. It is only the circumstances which have forced us into issuing M-317, although it might look otherwise. That is about the only guaranty we can give a supplier or source of supply, that he may continue to distribute goods in the manner in which he prefers to distribute them or in which he normally distributes them. As to the recipient of those supplies, it is only from the percentage that is left after the rated orders are met; and in some classes, such as osnaburgs and sheetings, we cannot give any percentages; it has to be 100 per cent for rated orders. So far as possible, the War Production Board would like to see goods flow through normal channels of distribution and see suppliers take care of their customers in the normal way. But, when we get all through, it is unfortunately unmistakable that certain buyers are bound to be cut off from their normal sources of supply. It may be very hard, and we know it is very hard, to obtain goods from new sources of supply. The answer is: "Well, you have not bought goods from us before. Why don't you go to your normal source of supply? We have all we can do to take care of our regular customers." That was our reason for issuing this order. When we said 70 per cent must go to rated customers we meant 70 per cent of all production, whether it is a vertical mill or anything else. We did it so that 30 per cent would be free and so that every mill, every supplier, could take care of his regular customers so far as that 30 per cent enables him to do so.

The next question reads: "How far ahead are special ratings for sheetings and yarn to be given to manufacturers who wish to manufacture essential civilian apparel items, such as children's robes, which must be manufactured several months in advance of consumer purchasing in the stores?"

That is a very good question, and I should like to answer it if I can. It has nothing to do with M-317. Infants' wear is receiving our attention. We have had several questions on it. It is a compliance problem which has to be taken into account by the cutter, the converter, and the mill; and we recognize in Washington the importance of it. We realize that goods have to be made up several months in advance, and all I can say is that we are trying to take care of it.

#### About Imports

Next question: "Re L-99, are we importing raw materials, such as jute, etc., for bags?" Yes, we are. We hope to receive greater supplies of burlap from India than we have been receiving. We have a definite program on that—the amount to come in is definitely laid down, and all our calculations are based upon it. We feel that our chances of getting burlap from Calcutta are much brighter than during the past few months. The Mediterranean is open, and now the main problem is in India. It has to do with the course of the war in the Far East, the Japanese campaign

there, and the famine in Calcutta, and any other problems that arise in connection with the raw materials in and around Calcutta. We hope to get more. The chances are we shall get more, but we cannot tell definitely.

Here is another question. "M-317, under Column I, page 9, napped fabrics, what item number would raincoat lining come under?" I do not know. I am not a specialist on everything. If I should answer you on that I think I should be unfair, because my answer might be incorrect. We have a program branch; that is, a branch that handles these forms—the 658 forms—on which you are requested to report production; and we urge you, if you have the slightest doubt as to where a fabric should be reported, to take it up with the program branch. Those men are making a study of that, and they have the responsibility, and if you will send in your question we will see that it gets to that branch.

MR. JARCHO: I have a question here. "Will over-shipment of export percentage apply against the total on priority?" Does he get credit for it on all of his obligation? The answer is yes. It follows that a rated export order is no less a rated order because it is for export.

In the official interpretation we touched on the issue in two places, Questions 30 and 34. They are as follows:

"30. Q. Suppose rated export orders, exceeding the percentage specified in Column III, are presented. Must the mill accept them?" "A. Yes. These rated orders must be accepted to the extent of the Column V percentage."

"34. Q. Where a percentage is not specified in Column III of distribution schedules, is the processor relieved of any obligation to accept rated export orders?" "A. No. Unless there is a prohibition against export in Column VI, rated orders, export or otherwise, must be accepted up to the Column V percentage. The omission of a percentage in Column III merely indicates that the processor is not required to deliver a minimum percentage against rated export orders."

Does that answer your question?

#### Carded Piques

I have a question about carded piques, asking if they are in the category "combed" on page 8. There is nothing said about carded piques. Do they come under that? Are they classed as fine goods?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: They would be classed as fine goods if the yarn were sufficiently fine and otherwise would be in carded goods. It is the sort of question which I said a moment ago should be referred to our program branch, because it all depends upon what kind of pique it is, what sort of construction it is, as to where we want it reported. I think we should have that specific information in writing, and then we shall be sure to answer the question to you the same as to anyone else.

MR. U.: If you use a certain percentage of your sheeting production in your own plant for operating supplies would it be necessary to apply for a rating for that, where other plants use it as operating supplies and get a priority on it? If you use it in your own plant would you have to get a priority for it?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Would you be a bit more specific about it?

MR. U.: They use it for back gray. The particular way we handle our orders there, would it be all right to use that on your order, as that, or should you get permission to use it on your order?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: If I understand your question correctly, you would be entitled to go right ahead and use it as a rated order. That is one of the points on the very first page of the order. It specifically sets up the so-called vertical organization—that is, if a mill has a finishing plant and does a complete business. As a cotton mill, the producer must observe the inventory regulations. As a converter, he must observe the inventory regulations. Again, as a cotton mill, he must hold himself open to rated orders, and as converter he must do the same thing. And again, so far as protecting his own production from being raided, he may do so.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: Mr. McCullough asked me to say a few words about Column III in the distribution schedules. His idea was that you might be interested in getting some conception of why we set up Column III and why we set some percentage up to be used for export purposes. Of course, it is a broad question. We have a requirements committee. Every branch of the War Production Board has a requirements committee. On that committee we have representatives of all the claimants—Army, Navy, Aircraft Control Committee, the Marines (sometimes direct and sometimes through the Navy), the War Food Administration, etc. The Dominion of Canada is an export claimant. The Office of Rubber Production is an export claimant. The Office of Civilian Supply is a claimant. Then we have our export claimants. That is all done through the Foreign Economic Administration now, but as a matter of fact we actually have three different claimants at the table. One of them is Lend-Lease, one of them is Economic Warfare, and the third is Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. Now, they are men of a great deal of ability and a great deal of achievement. There has been a great deal of criticism of them.

#### Reasonable Activity

In fact, I myself had the opinion that the exportation of goods abroad was so much poppycock. I have completely changed my opinion. When I see men from the Army come over and sit down and plead with us and say they want us to do everything in our power to back up these export claimants and say they want to see goods shipped into North Africa, into Italy, into China, and certainly into Russia and Australia, they have every justification for it. After all, our troops are over there. They are quartered there. They are dependent upon those populations. I do not want to go into a speech on policy, which is an administration matter, but I am convinced from the contacts we have in Washington that, by and large, the demands for the exportation of goods are necessary. The exportation of goods is a necessary and certainly a valuable means of waging war, certainly a global war. I would prefer not to elaborate on it, unless somebody else has something more definite to state.

MR. V.: I should like to ask if, when



these quotas are set up here, it is necessary that the goods all be exported in the piece. The only exception, I think, is jeans. I suppose that is exported as work pants.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: No, I think that is a mistake; I think no exception is made of jeans. Jeans, as piece goods, may not be delivered for export. Prior to the prohibition against the exportation of jeans the Foreign Economic Administration had purchased clothing of which jeans formed part or in which jeans was incorporated. They had already purchased that clothing, and they were prohibited from purchasing additional quantities of it. Since it was in the hands of the clothing manufacturers, much of it on the dock, we had to give them permission to get rid of it. So we prohibited the piece goods form.

#### Future Intention

Now, your broader question was, why do we insist upon the piece goods form? I hope in time we can work out a broader program and lift the ban against exporting anything except piece goods. If we do, we shall have to raise the percentage for export. We handle only cotton goods, and to trace the cloth through to the cutters and everybody else would be too complicated. So we try to limit it to cotton piece goods and let the clothing branch handle the clothing.

This is the last question. "Does the information you have from the reports received from sheeting mills making constructions from 56x58 to 68x72 (36 to 99 inches wide) indicate there may be releases of free goods at the end of the first quarter by mills which have been ultra-careful in shipping free goods until the new order is functioning smoothly?" Perhaps I am unduly obtuse, but I wonder if the questioner did not mean ultra-careful in shipping rated goods.

MR. JARCHO: I think he means will relief be given to reduce his rating percentages because he has filled all available rated orders. Is that the point?

MR. W.: No. I meant if certain mills which have been extra careful in shipping free goods have permitted free goods to accumulate and maybe will find at the end of the first quarter they have a supply on hand.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: I doubt very much if there will be a change in that order.

MR. W.: I do not mean a change in the order, but I mean a change in the release of some of the goods that have been ac-

cumulated, so they can fill their rated orders first.

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: As I have said today, we shall be glad to change a rating and give relief when we can. As to whether goods are actually being impounded at the mills, I doubt that very much. So far we have had no information as to any bed sheetings being impounded.

MR. X.: A mill which is primarily a weaving mill but making yarn for its own consumption can occasionally accumulate a surplus but on the goods it is making meets all requirements. Can it sell that yarn it accumulates on the free basis, or is subject to the rating?

MR. BROWER: I should like to ask the gentleman if the free yarn has been reported on Form 658-E in previous months.

MR. X.: It has been reported, with the notation that it is a surplus.

MR. BROWER: I would say it is subject to the provisions of the order, that is, the maximum and the minimum. In other words, it is sales yarn, although it is not a constant source of sales yarn.

MR. Z.: One more question, Osnaburgs were fixed on a 120-hour production basis. The mills have cut that down to 80 hours. Was there any provision in the order as to that?

CHAIRMAN WITHROW: There was in the old L-99, which required the mills to operate those looms 80 hours.

I think that is about all the time we can give to questions, and I am going to turn the meeting back to Mr. Black. I thank you all very much indeed.

MR. BLACK: I am very sorry that we do not have everyone here to hear the interpretation that we received from Washington just a few minutes ago. That is on the question of repairs on mill villages. I am going to have Mr. L. H. Kise, CMP specialist, Charlotte office, repeat to you the interpretation he has just received from Washington.

#### Mill Village Repairs

MR. KISE: For about a year the repair of mill villages has been in a state of confusion. Mills having villages were advised by the Charlotte District Office and all the field offices in Region 4 were advised by the Atlanta office that an AA-5 rating alone was applicable to the repair of mill villages. Contrary to that statement, which has been consistent in Region 4, we find from correspondence that a rating of AA-2, which is applicable only to the repair of the mill itself, was used for the repair of

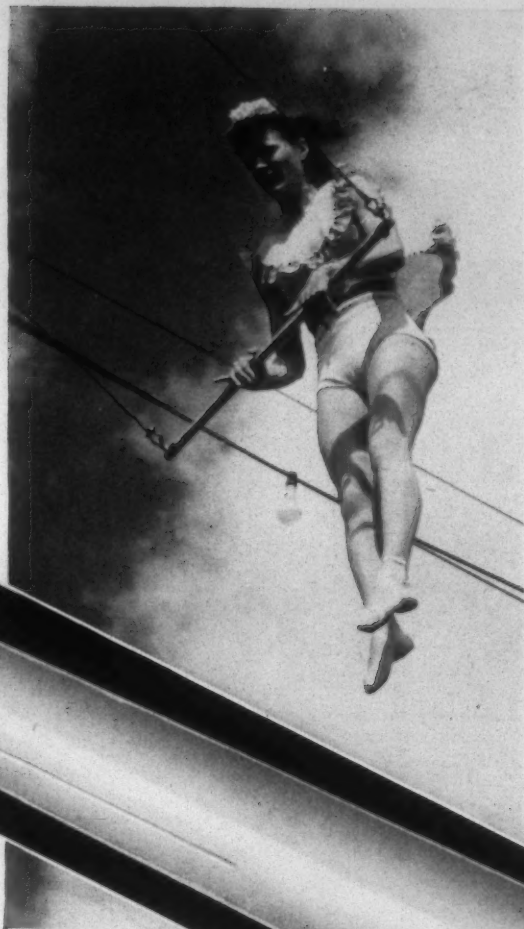
mill villages. It came to a head with the issuance of Order L-303, which makes ratings of AA-3 and lower for screen wire inapplicable. While it is true that the producer is not required to investigate whether the person applying the rating is applying it properly, we thought it advisable to settle, once and for all, the question of what rating is applicable to mill villages. Another reason for the confusion is that we are informed by the mills that they were informed that under an interpretation of the repair and maintenance section of the textile division they were entitled to operate their mill villages under the same ratings as for the mill itself, under the theory that the mill village is a necessary facility for the production of their goods.

We took it up with Washington through the Atlanta office, and the CMP division has stated that it is not the intention and never was the intention that a mill village could use rating AA-2. So, consequently, any repair to a mill village is subject to the terms of CMP Regulation 5, which applies to those activities not shown on Schedules 1 and 2. The first point is that if you operate under CMP Regulation 5 for the repair of your mill villages you may use only the rating AA-5 on those purchases. The second point is that under CMP Regulation 9-A, a rating of AA-3 and the allotment symbol of V-3 may be used by the person engaged in the business of doing repair or may be used by a person for his own repair activities, provided that he segregates the records of that repair work. Consequently a mill could use CMP 9-A for its mill village repair, provided that it has its records segregated to the extent that it can be shown that the AA-3 rating was applied for the repair of its own facilities, meaning the mill village. In other words, if you maintain separate records you may operate under CMP Regulation 9-A. If you do not maintain separate records, then you operate under CMP Regulation 5 and use a rating of AA-5, not AA-2, for mill village repair.

MR. BLACK: Before we close, I want to express our appreciation to you for your attendance. We are very grateful for your presence, and we feel that this meeting has been well worth while. I want to express our appreciation to the various yarn associations and the textile associations for their co-operation, and I feel we also wish to express our sincere appreciation to this group from Washington. They are textile manufacturers, as you are, and are devoting their time to solving the problems that confront us all.

Additional copies of Textile Bulletin's special supplement dealing with M-317 and L-99 may be secured in reasonable quantities upon request to the editors. For information as to prices and delivery, contact Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. Orders will be handled in the order of receipt.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## One-Day Meeting

We regret to learn that the American Cotton Manufacturers Association has again decided to hold only a one-day meeting instead of the normal one-and-a-half-day convention.

One of the greatest benefits to be derived from a convention, such as the annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, is the development and extension of acquaintance and fellowship between those who attend.

We are not certain that greater benefits are not derived from the discussions and the exchange of information during the personal contacts than from hearing the addresses made, although they are, of course, beneficial.

A one-day session does not afford many opportunities for such contacts and much is lost.

The travel is the same whether a manufacturer stays in Atlanta one day or two days, and to many men a long trip for a one-day session seems hardly justified.

We know that there is the problem of hotel rooms in Atlanta, but experience shows that they can be obtained, and as far as we know the American Cotton Manufacturers Association is the only association which has limited its meeting to one day.

The Southeastern Hospital Association is meeting at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta on April 12th and 13th, one of their days being the same as that of the American Cotton Manufacturers, and its members have been able to arrange for accommodations.

We cannot but feel that when a one-day session is held much of real value is lost.

## The War Goes On

As the year 1944 has progressed, the people of this country have been forced to change their opinion relative to probable progress in the theaters of war.

In December there were many predictions that Germany would be defeated in 1944 and some said that the collapse would come before the middle of the year.

The almost constant rains and snows in the war area of Italy have made it impossible for us to take advantage of our air superiority and our forces have been bogged down where they expected to make rapid progress.

The few times we have been in Italy the sun was shining and we had never believed that almost daily rains and snows could prevail in that country.

The armies of Russia have advanced very far since January 1st and Germany has suffered severe losses in manpower and war materials, but for some reason, which we cannot understand, Russia has never bombed the vital oil fields of Rumania or the oil barges which carry the oil up the Danube River. Without that oil, Germany would find it difficult to continue the war.

At a very heavy but probably justified cost, we have continued to bomb the airplane and ball bearing factories of Germany, and it seems to us inevitable that the day will come when Hitler will find his armies without adequate machines and materials for the prosecution of the war.

Those who spoke in December about knocking Germany out of the war by the middle of 1944 usually accompanied that statement by the prediction that the war against Japan would be very long and very costly in men and materials.

Events in the Pacific, however, have been moving very rapidly and the Japanese have been unable to very long resist any organized forward movement upon the part of our armed forces.

As we advance, our air and naval forces make the area ahead untenable for the Japs and then move forward again against rather feeble resistance.

Our airplanes and our submarines are constantly sinking Japanese cargo ships, and a country whose population must depend upon ships in order to bring the food necessary to keep its people alive, is facing a serious problem because it must also bring the materials necessary to build more ships.

The war against Germany has not gone as well as expected but that against Japan has exceeded our expectations.

One thing which the textile industry of the United States should realize is that the bombing of Germany, France, Belgium and Holland is destroying most of the textile plants and the textile machinery in those countries.

A report just issued by the Netherlands Information Bureau says that Allied air raids have wiped out

as high as 80 per cent of the textile production facilities in certain Reich manufacturing centers. To replace this loss the Germans—according to the Dutch underground paper *Je Maintiendrai*—have looted Netherlands stores and factories of practically their entire stocks.

Soon after the occupation of the Netherlands in May, 1940, the Germans made plans for taking over the textile plants of eastern Holland—both to supplement their own resources and to prepare for emergencies. The Dutch cotton and linen industry consisted of 100 plants with 50 looms or more. These factories operated 1,260,000 spindles, employed 32,000 workers and produced \$57,000,000 worth of goods in 1937. The woolen textile industry comprised 96 plants containing 250,000 spindles and 5,760 looms. In the knit goods field, \$12,960,000 worth of material was produced in 1936 by 67 factories employing 10,630 workers.

The Nazis' confiscatory plans were severely jolted when the Allies bombed and destroyed the five largest textile factories of the Dutch border city of Enschede, in the eastern province of Overijssel. The occupation authorities thereupon requisitioned \$64,000,000 worth of finished products and as the result many textile shops found themselves without any textiles with which to supply their customers.

There is very little accurate information relative to the destruction of textile mills in Germany, but most of them are in western Germany and it is reasonable to conclude that very few have been spared.

Germany will eventually rebuild its mills and will do so with the most modern types of machinery, but unless we are kind-hearted enough to furnish the money, they are going to find it exceedingly difficult to secure the necessary funds at any early date.

Chaotic conditions are likely to prevail in Germany for several years and that nation may be in approximately the same position as the South was after the Civil War.

## Striking In Collaboration with Enemies

(Reprint)

Notwithstanding the many no-strike pledges solemnly and publicly made by the organized labor factions, *strikes are steadily on the increase*. Evidently, pledge-breaking is easy to accomplish, and seems to carry no shame or dishonor with it. *However, no decent, honest man would stoop so low as to break a solemn pledge made to the President of the United States.*

A few days ago, along comes a dispatch from Secretary of Labor Perkins reporting that there were 3,750 strikes in 1943 involving 1,900,000 workers, which resulted in 13,500,000 idle man-days—the second largest number of work stoppages since the European war began.

It is well to remember in these days of global war, that each and everyone of those 3,750 strikes was a deliberate instance of premeditated and shameless "*pledge-breaking*."

Incidentally, it is hard to understand the real purpose of some of those "official" supporters and defenders of strikes and strikers, who persistently take every possible opportunity to minimizing the gravity of strikes; *and showing by certain figures of their own that the time lost by strikes is negligible and not worth speaking about*. Such a policy can only encourage the strikers and the would-be strikers to keep on hindering the winning of the war.

One thing is certain, Hitler and his idol-worshipping partner, Hirohito, are gloating over the recent report of Secretary of Labor Perkins, and are hopefully expectant that the super-patriotic strikers of the U. S. A. will double the number of strikes and work-stoppages in this year of 1944.

Dr. Goebbels and Herr Hitler boast that the "loyal" strikers of the American labor factions are among their best friends, and are worth many U-boats to them. While the U-boats sink our supply ships at sea, the strikers prevent the supplies from reaching the ships. If that does not look like active collaboration with the enemies of this country and the enemies of all mankind, what is it?

It wouldn't be very surprising if Hitler tried to decorate some of the chief "collaborators" with iron crosses.

The one big job, the main job this country has to do is to win the war and win the peace as speedily as possible.

Let us be seriously realistic about this big job. Whoever helps to win the war should be encouraged and rewarded. *Whoever hinders the winning of the war should be discouraged and punished.*

If strikes and strikers are good for winning the war, let us by all means and at all costs have more of them—the more the better.

But—and here is one of those adamantine buts—if strikes and strikers are hindering the winning of the war, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy—and 95 per cent of the American people are convinced that they are—then in *God's name, and in the name of Liberty, let us have no more of them.*

To strike is to collaborate with the enemy. No good American will collaborate with Hitler or Hirohito.—*Labor Advocate*.

EDITORIAL NOTE—*The Labor Advocate* has been published at Birmingham, Ala., for 54 years.

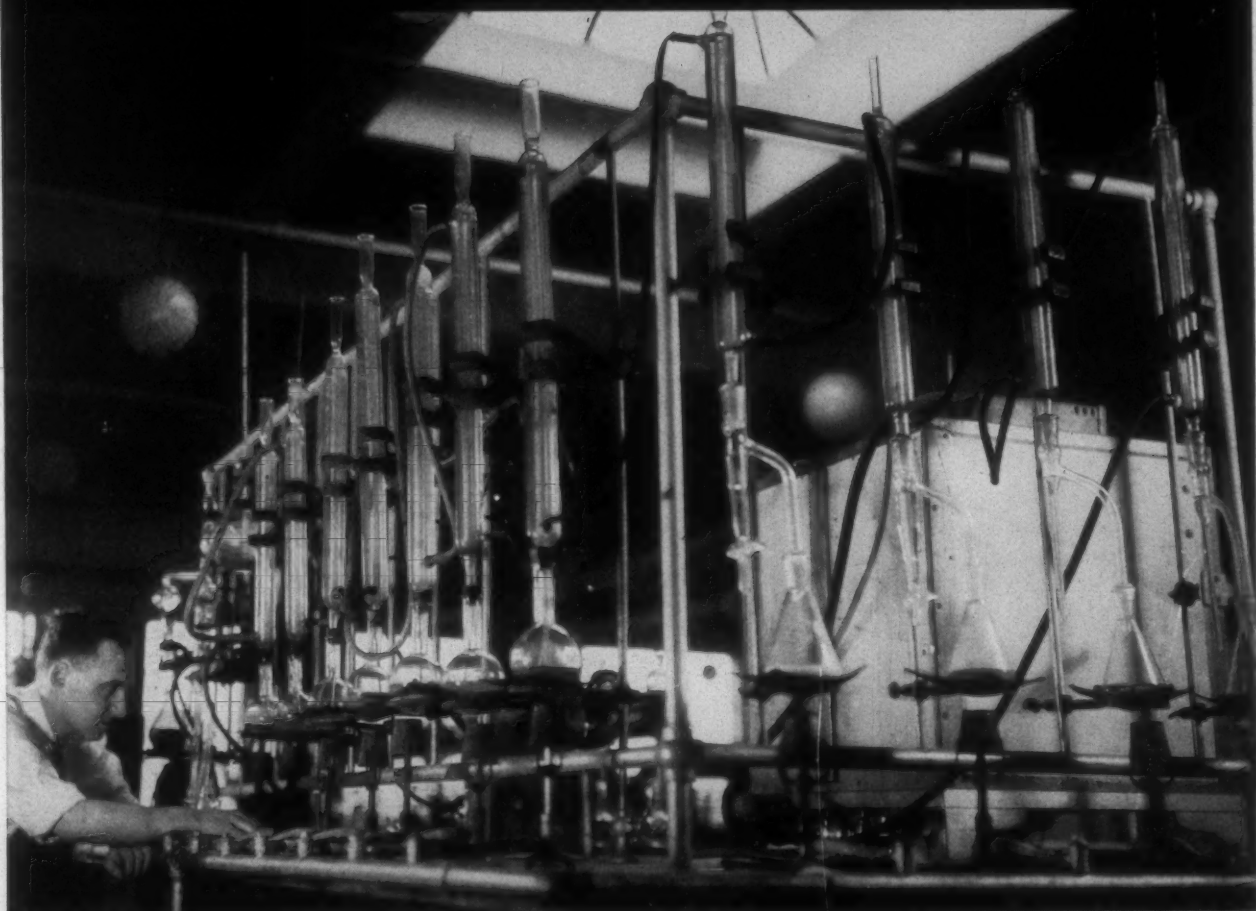
## Division Meeting Worthwhile

The meeting of the Piedmont Section of the Southern Textile Association at Charlotte, N. C., on March 4th was well attended and well worthwhile.

The discussion on spinning rayon and blends was extremely practical and instructive.



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# DYEING AND FINISHING

## Notes on Naphthol Dyeing

By GEORGE BROWN

Part Seven

Part six of this series covered the difficulties encountered in the dyeing of cotton raw stock with naphthol colors and a series of practical suggestions was given for reducing and eliminating these troubles. The fast color salts that are the best prepared for using on raw stock are listed as well as those salts which should be replaced with diazotized base solutions. In this installment, emphasis is stressed as to the importance of careful control of the diazotization and neutralization of the prepared base solutions as well as careful adjustment of the amount of acetate of soda and acetic or formic acid used in the development bath.

THERE are no two fast color bases possessing a similar degree of dispersibility. Each one must be treated slightly differently when pasted up with water and acid-resistant dispersing agent preparatory to the addition of hydrochloric acid for dissolving. Some of the bases may be pasted up in a satisfactory condition using warm water around 120° to 150° F., while others require boiling water; and in some cases dyers have found it necessary to even boil up the base before adding the hydrochloric acid, otherwise they would not obtain a total solution satisfactory for cooling and the diazotizing operation.

The variances in the physical condition of the bases are attributed to many causes; chiefly among them may be cited: (1) impurities remaining in the intermediate before refining begins and those forming due to some variables in manufacturing as to time and temperature, (2) the filtering and drying operations and (3) grinding conditions. Sometimes the base is too moist and lumpiness occurs during the grinding operation that gives the finished base product a peculiar property when a dyer starts pasting it up. Small, hard, rubbery balls of base will be formed which are practically impossible to disperse in boiling water.

Many of the most difficult bases to prepare have been greatly improved so that a non-technically trained dyer can do an excellent job if he will obtain well prepared instructions and follow them carefully and report all complaints promptly to the dyestuff maker on poor quality shipments.

The bases that have been rather difficult to prepare but have shown great improvement on dispersibility and solubility in the hydrochloric acid are Fast Garnet GBC, Fast Red B, Fast Red GL, Fast Bordeaux GP, Fast Red KB and Fast Red RC.

Fast Scarlet 2G and Fast Red 3GL are seldom used by dyers, as they are very difficult to prepare under the most

modern dyehouse conditions, and most plants use the fast color salts of these bases. Fast Blue B and Scarlet R bases are usually two of the easier bases to prepare and obtain good dispersibility, solubility and diazotizing results.

The addition of the hydrochloric acid should be slow with sufficient agitation to obtain full solution of all the base. Additional agitation after solution if obtained is not desirable. After the hydrochloric acid has all been added it is desirable to allow the base solution to stand a full ten to 20 minutes before being cooled ready for diazotizing.

In a majority of dyehouses preparing bases, the drug room workers will junk the ice directly into the concentrated hot acid base solution without trying to gradually cool it by adding about two to four gallons of ice cooled water (per pound of base being prepared), then adding the ice so as to cool to the desired 40 to 45° F. temperature suitable for diazotizing. A too hastily cooled hot acid base solution sometimes tends to precipitate out, forming white insoluble aniline salts which are quite difficult to redissolve and to diazotize for full color value.

### Diazotizing

Many naphthol dyers have found out that uniformly prepared base solutions can be obtained from day to day when the sodium nitrite solution is added slowly to the cold acid base solution with sufficient agitation and not just poured in quickly and stirred strongly. A too rapid entering of the sodium nitrite solution into the acid base solution will cause a heavy evolution of brownish nitrous gas fumes which allows several troublesome complaints to occur. These are: (1) a loss of nitrous acid through too rapid a formation by pouring the sodium nitrite too quickly into acid base solution, (2) the rapid formation of nitrous acid tends to "rush" the diazotization too much and not permit the diazotizing to proceed uniformly at a sufficiently slow rate, (3) another undesirable factor is that the formation of the nitrous gas on surface of base solution may sometimes throw the diazotizing solution out of equilibrium and cause too acid condition, thereby requiring an extra amount of sodium nitrite to be added to balance this loss.

Dyers and plant chemists should check all bases both in their laboratory as well as plant, and obtain full recommendations for the amount of hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite required to obtain full diazotization of each base used. In many cases dyers use too great an excess of the hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite, and tests made by the best authorities show that an excess of nitrous acid is very harmful to the stability of the diazotized base solution and



tends to start decomposition that is only stopped when all of the nitrous acid has been used up in the diazotizing of the base itself.

A dyer or chemist can instruct and show the drug room operative the necessity of testing the diazotizing bath with Congo red paper to see if it shows positive change, then test it with potassium iodide starch paper to see that the diazo bath shows full amount of nitrite of soda and acid to cause a blue coloration on test paper at the start of and during the diazotizing operation for a period of at least 30 minutes. At the end of a 30-minute period, the nitrous acid should be practically used up and there should be no further intense blue coloration change on potassium iodide starch test paper when testing diazo bath.

#### Neutralizing

If the diazo base solution is kept properly cooled to 40° F. it may be kept several hours or longer before it is necessary to neutralize and use promptly. A dyer should never neutralize the diazotized base solution until the developing dyebath is ready to start up, as it is much safer to hold the strength of the diazotized base solution in the non-neutralized condition than neutralized. One writer brought out the very interesting classification of bases as to their stability in the diazotizing bath as well as after neutralization. Bases are placed in several classes as to stability. These are:

Fast Red GG (Paranitraniline)—This base shows low stability as it is being neutralized but after neutralization has reached a pH of seven or on the alkaline side, then the solution becomes very stable.

Fast Red KB (Five Chlor-ortho-toluidine)—This base possesses good stability while being neutralized and at near the neutral point. On being made alkaline, there is not any noticeable increased stability. There are other types but these two are of most interest to the practical dyer and textile chemist.

It is very essential for all plants running naphthols to have a small glass electrode pH set to determine the optimum point for neutralizing a base so that it will retain its

color yield on development as well as remain stable the longest practical period. Tests of this nature cannot be run by guess work using pH test papers, for a plant chemist and dyer might as well use a litmus paper for the worthwhile research and development which would be obtained from tests run with the so-called pH test papers.

The amount of sodium acetate necessary to neutralize different bases should be carefully checked for all types of dyeing operations. For example, some plant chemists report that it is desirable to neutralize with the smallest amount of sodium acetate possible when dyeing skein and warps in the open, but on closed package and beam dyeing it is best to increase the amount of sodium acetate, thus raising the pH from around 4-4.5 to approximately 5.00 or better. These tests are very interesting but to date there has never been an authoritative report as to findings on this phase of controlling the color yield of naphthols through the most desirable pH value in the developing bath.

The reason for no report yet can be easily noted as a dyer or plant chemist may establish what is the desirable pH to neutralize the bath for dyeing 20/1 to 40/1 combed yarns on packages and be able to control the pH in the developing bath to some degree: then the plant starts dyeing coarser yarn and there is a noticeable difference in depth of shade. This change in depth of shade may be accounted for by these factors: (1) the cold salt washes and cleaning of the naphtholated yarns remove varying amounts of naphthol from the naphtholated yarn on the finer yarns than it did on the coarser numbers; (2) there was also variance in the amount of alkali removed from the naphtholated goods under these two conditions; (3) the variance in amount of naphthol and alkaline conditions therefore gave change for depth of shade obtained as well as upset the calculations for pH developing bath obtained on the finer yarns.

These factors listed are illustrative of what really could be done to control the color yield of naphthols in the coupling bath and many of the best informed dyers are using them to reduce complaints.

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## PERSONALS

(Continued from Page 40)

J. T. Smith, formerly of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., is now first shift overseer in the No. One weave room at S. Slater & Sons, Inc., Slater, S. C. He replaces Wade T. Pierce, resigned. Guss Huffman is now third shift overseer in the company's No. Two weave room, replacing Raymond Johnson, now in charge of the second shift.

R. L. Pope, formerly with Alabama Mills, Inc., at Winfield, and recently with Buck Creek Cotton Mills at Siluria, Ala., is now night overseer of carding at Bama Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

Second Lieut. W. W. ("Bill") Highberger, 37, of the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army, reported missing in action in the European theater a year ago and now listed as lost in action, has been posthumously awarded the Order of the Purple Heart "for military merit and for wounds received in action." The decoration has been presented to his widow, Mrs. Dorothy F. Highberger. With a background of many years of experience in the chemical field, Lieutenant Highberger received his commission in September, 1942, while he was associated with the Mathieson Alkali Works. He underwent special training in chemical warfare at the Edgewood (Md.) Arsenal, and shortly thereafter was sent overseas in an administrative capacity, although the nature of his actual duties has never been revealed. He joined the Mathieson organization in March, 1932, as a sales representative and became a well-known and highly popular figure in the New York sales area.

H. B. Cabaness has resigned as overseer of spinning at the No. Three plant of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C. Wade Fowler has been transferred from the company's No. Two mill to fill the position.

Stanley Llewellyn, general manager and vice-president of Inman Mills, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Spartanburg (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce.

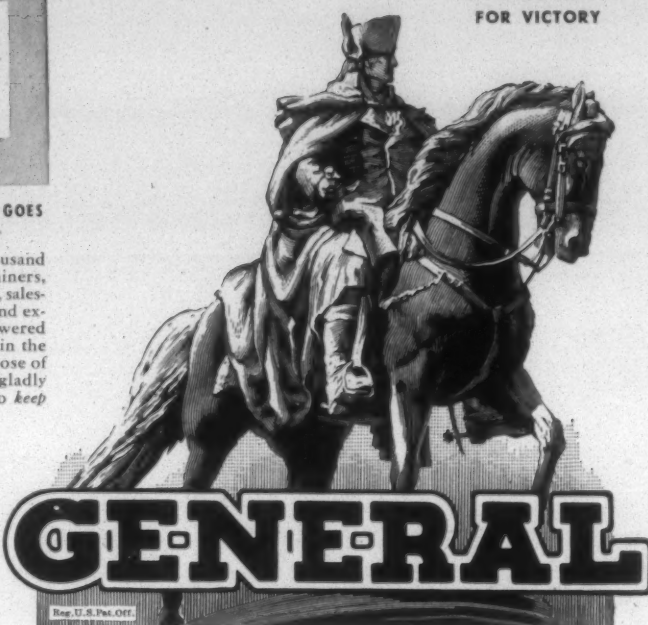
James C. Derieux, former regional administrator at Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed deputy administrator for field operations in the national headquarters of the Office of Price Administration.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., announces the appointment of A. D. Robertson as assistant manager of the motor division at its Norwood works, Norwood, Ohio. This plant manufactures all but the larger sizes of Allis-Chalmers motors. Mr. Robertson was transferred from the company's electrical department in Milwaukee, where he had been in charge of the marine section. Prior to this, he served as a sales engineer in the Allis-Chalmers Washington, D. C., office. He came to Allis-Chalmers with a degree in electrical engineering from North Carolina State College, completing the company's graduate training course at its Pittsburgh works.



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High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



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A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



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Genuine Third Vein Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



Genuine New River Smokeless, Beckley or Sewell seam from Raleigh County, W. Va., C. & O. and Virginian Railroads.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wiscoal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.



Steam and domestic coals from a number of producing districts.

### ANTHRACITE—Hazle Brook Premium . . . Raven Run

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## EXPORT

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INVITES OFFERS of cotton and rayon fabrics for its branches in the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam and Curaçao.

## Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Textile bag manufacturers received the welcome news from the War Production Board recently of an allocation of 85,000 bales of burlap, or an estimated 170 million yards, for consumption during the second quarter. This figure represents the highest amount so far let out by the Government agency for any one quarter, and most significantly includes an increase in the percentage of lightweight numbers to 50 per cent of the total allotted.

This move on the part of the WPB was viewed as likely to relieve slightly the pressure for cotton goods by bag manufacturers, and especially on numbers which are presently in an extremely tight position. During January, February and March, total allocations of burlap amounted to 80,000 bales or 160 million yards of cloth, with the lightweight numbers accounting for only 25 per cent of the total. In the last quarter of 1943 bag manufacturers were only permitted 20 per cent in these constructions.

Shipments of burlap from India in recent weeks generally are believed to have improved, with lightweight constructions being given greater consideration. Intimations that plans are afoot to expand the receipts still further are heard in a number of quarters.

Widespread military, priority and essential preference rated orders have accounted for an unusually large amount of business in the cotton gray goods market, but the market has appeared dull as far as open trading is concerned. Selling houses find themselves unable to consider allotments to regular customers because of the uncertainty of directives, superseding priority rated orders and compulsory loom shifts by mills under Government orders.

Preoccupied with filling directives, priorities and direct Government contracts running in an endless stream, selling houses in the Worth Street market report that not much else is being given attention, with mills not venturing too far ahead in accepting commitments.

Interest was high in the Lend-Lease requirements for Australia, New Zealand, North Africa, the Near East and Middle East, and in many quarters it is felt that nearly all of the goods desired will be subscribed for in due course. The statement from the Foreign Economic Administration in Washington that 35 million yards are wanted for Australia, of the total of 91,072,000 yards sought, was received with satisfaction in a few places. It was felt American cotton goods products are given a more diversified distribution.

Priorities have held the interest of print cloth distributors, although the cloth that figured in these deals was limited. Converters, wholesalers, intermediary distributors and manufacturers all continued their pressure for goods, but without getting far.

### J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

*fabrics for diversified uses*

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# Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Efforts to ascertain the over-all cotton sale yarn needs of manufacturers holding preference ratings issued by the various Government agencies have been unsuccessful, so far, partly because some of these agencies are buying for the account of others as well as for themselves, and a good many of the wanted quantities have not been definitely determined. It is stated here that spinners and distributors who try to estimate total yarn requirements on the basis of the inquiries they receive are likely to exaggerate the apparent yarn shortage, because of the overlapping of inquiries. At the same time, the burden is frequently described here as far beyond present capacity of the industry to handle.

It is taken into account by distributors that, despite the War Production Board's revisions of Order M-317, it is obvious that considerable sale yarn is getting into civilian consumption, of kinds and counts that are urgently needed for rated orders. To meet this condition, some dealers suggest that WPB tighten up M-317 wherever necessary, either by abolishing temporarily the percentage that need not be held for rated deliveries, or by requiring spinners who find themselves without enough rated orders to get WPB clearance before they accept unrated orders for these yarn counts.

It is stressed here that M-317 was revised chiefly to get larger supplies for rated orders, but this has not proved sufficient, so far, according to the experience of market interests who have been unable to find production for their rated customers.

Shortage of sale cotton yarn has become "appalling," according to veteran distributors. On top of all the offered business that could not be handled during recent days and earlier this year, additional rated and unrated inquiries have reached the market. Rated business requiring only what, in normal times, would be regarded as nominal weekly deliveries of yarn, has gone begging, despite pressure brought to bear (a) by manufacturers, here and in Washington, and (b) assiduous efforts by market interests to get the orders scheduled.

Availability of cotton sale yarn for civilian purposes has now reached the smallest volume since the war effort began. Partly, this is laid to actual deficiency of sale yarn production in the counts wanted and for the deliveries needed.

## When Walker Heddles are Used



## HE CAN FORGET FRAYING and END BREAKAGE

The prestige won by Walker Loom Harness with so large a proportion of America's best mills is solidly based on the performance of Walker products on their looms.

Weavers have found that with Walker Heddles there is far less fraying of yarn and fewer broken ends, due to the meticulous designing of every heddle detail; to correct weight, eye shapes and sizes for each type of yarn, extra smooth finish, and absolute uniformity in each of the various types required by the weaver.

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WEAVING  
YARNS**

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*Gastonia, N. C.*



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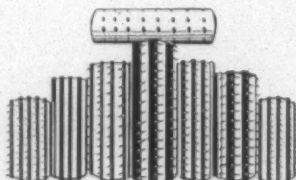
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"Textile Center of the South"

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U. S. Patent Office

EXPERT ROLLER COVERER with over 30 years' experience on all kinds of leather and cork wants job with some mill needing a man for their roller shop.

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### WANTED

Overseer of Carding and Spinning for second shift in spinning mill on medium numbers. Mill running both combed and carded work and also blends. Good chance for advancement for right man.

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Manufacturers of Leather Belting  
Phone 2218 (Day) 3916 (Nite)

YARN MILL SUPERINTENDENT wishes to make change. Several years' experience as Overseer Carding, Spinning and Winding; also several years' experience as Superintendent on carded yarns. Married, one child, draft Class 2-A; near 38 years. Good education and wide range of experience on coarse and medium yarns. Have very good reason for making change. Address "Y-7," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Plant Maintenance Engineer. 18 years' experience as Electrician and Machinist; four years as Master Mechanic in a large textile mill. Can obtain release from present job. Address "Box L-12," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—By Superintendent Yarn Mill; would accept carding and spinning, or carding or spinning. Have 26 years' general mill experience; 43 years old; draft exempt. High school, I. C. S. technical training. Can go anywhere; can be interviewed any time. Address "Card-Spin," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have long experience on both C. P. and K. P. yarns; can furnish best of references; can grade cotton also and keep up with the cost. Good manager of help, and sober. Address "H. T. J.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED by experienced Spooler Room man on Barber-Colman spoolers and warpers; also experienced on Universal winders. Address "Box 86," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Weaving; 18 years' experience in weave room; I. C. S. graduate. Age 39, married; employed, but desire change. Write "Weaver, c/o Textile Bulletin.

PRACTICAL MILL SUPERINTENDENT wants position in weaving mill, cotton or rayon. Several years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Draft exempt. Will come for interview. Address "Box 1944," c/o Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED

Young Technician with experience in mechanical engineering. Good possibilities for the right man. Traveling required. State salary and draft status.

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Now employed, would consider new connection. Understands fully all phases cotton and rayon manufacture. Not afraid of work. Draft exempt. Address "Practical," care Textile Bulletin.

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Card Grinder for second shift. Rate .725 per hour guaranteed. Mill operating 48 hours per week.

Address "D. H. R.,"  
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## WANTED

Young textile technician with theoretical and practical experience on carding and spinning machinery. Permanent job with good post-war possibilities. Traveling required. State salary and draft status.

Address "C. T. W.,"  
c/o Textile Bulletin.

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We are interested in buying card room roving, either from slubbers, intermediates or speeders; speeders preferred. If you have extra card room production that you would like to dispose of, please contact us.

RANDLEMAN MILLS, INC.  
Randleman, N. C.

**IF it's Construction or Modernization anywhere in the South, let's talk it over.**



DANIEL CONSTRUCTION CO.,  
Inc.  
Greenville, S. C. Birmingham, Ala.

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## Position Wanted—Superintendent Carded Yarn Mill

Technically trained and practically experienced. Experience also includes purchasing and weaving.

A production and quality man able to get along with people and keep costs low. A good record of several years with present firm, which may be investigated. References from employer and employees. Good reason for wanting to change in next 30 to 90 days.

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12 Whitin 132-spindle tape drive, double vertical roll Novelty Twisters, 4½" gauge, 3" flange ring, cast iron holder, 1½" diameter, bottom rolls, top line of self-weighted rolls 3¼" x 2", bottom line of self-weighted rolls 3¼" x 2½", 7½" traverse, 8" cylinder, spindle blade 7" x 5/16", 1½" diameter whirl, separators, knee brakes and guards, eleven with three bank creels, one with four bank creel, three motor driven 550/60/3, nine motor driven, 39" frames, approximately 5500 bobbins available for the frames. In excellent condition.

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SCRAP—WHOLE SKINS—PIECES

All Weights—All Kinds  
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Gastonia, N. C.



## Research Institute To Establish Headquarters At Princeton, N. J.

A definite decision by the Textile Research Institute, Inc., to establish headquarters at Princeton, N. J., for the prosecution of research and for the training of personnel on the graduate level has been announced by the institute. At the same time, the proposal was hailed by President H. W. Dodds of Princeton University as "in the best tradition of Princeton as a center for education, scholarship and research."

The decision was reached after very careful study and examination of the facilities at many universities, by a special committee appointed by the institute for this purpose. The actual move will take place as soon as it is feasible to secure and equip laboratories.

In commenting on the plan, President Dodds stated: "The proposal by Textile Research Institute, Inc., to establish headquarters in Princeton, N. J., (a) for the prosecution of a program of research in fundamental and applied science, basic to the textile industry and in economic research, (b) for the dissemination of research information and (c) for the training of personnel in such methods of study and research, is in the best tradition of Princeton as a center for education, scholarship and research. The Rockefeller Institute, the Institute for Advanced Study and the R. C. A. Laboratories, among others, have already added to and availed themselves of the educational opportunities that the university, in an earlier period, alone provided.

"In accordance with a practice already established in its

relations with such institutions in the community, the university would expect to make available to properly qualified personnel of the Textile Research Institute the opportunity to enroll in graduate courses and proceed to advanced degrees in Princeton University so far as this could be achieved within the restrictive quota regulations that govern the operation of the graduate school. The program of study and the research work of those so involved would be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both the graduate school and the Textile Research Institute."

## New Departure Issues Service Book

Because they are a vital necessity in practically all kinds of fighting equipment, ball bearings have become one of today's "hard to get" items. Thus it is more important than ever before to get the utmost service out of ball bearings in all equally vital home front equipment. By using the correct methods of handling bearings when overhauling equipment it is possible to keep a great many in use that otherwise might be damaged or unnecessarily discarded.

To help both trained men and those of lesser experience a new booklet entitled "Service Procedure for Ball Bearings" has been written to give in simplest terms all of the steps from dismounting, cleaning, judging condition, to remounting, fully described and illustrated with drawings and photographs. Copies of this book in any reasonable quantity may be had free by addressing New Departure Division, General Motors Corp., Bristol, Conn. Ask for booklet ND-A57.



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Maybe they won't actually come and drop a *bomb* on your business, but the Axis war lords have their eye on it, just the same. They want to wipe it out as a competitive force—or take it over lock, stock, and barrel. Here is a threat that you can reply to *now*, today, and in no uncertain terms—by buying War Bonds to the very limit of your powers, that our armed forces may have the guns, tanks, and planes they need to crush the Axis *once and for all*.

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Every American wants the chance to help win this war. When you install the Pay-Roll War Savings Plan (approved by organized labor), you give your employees that chance. For details of the plan, which provides for the systematic purchase of War Bonds by voluntary pay-roll allotments, write: Treasury Department, Section S, 709 12th St. NW., Washington, D. C.



## Buy War Savings Bonds

This space is a contribution to America's All-Out War Program by

TEXTILE BULLETIN

## R. B. Sutherland Joins Engineering Sales

R. B. Sutherland, materials handling engineer of Detroit, has arrived in Charlotte, N. C., to become associated with the Engineering Sales Co. Mr. Sutherland is widely experienced in the engineered application and maintenance of conveyors, tramrail and other types of materials handling equipment. With the exception of two years, during which time he was associated with the Cleveland Tramrail Co. of Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Sutherland has been identified since 1927 with the automobile industry in Detroit, designing and installing materials handling systems in the Dodge and Chrysler plants.



R. B. Sutherland

In making the announcement of Mr. Sutherland's acceptance of a position with the Engineering Sales Co., V. G. Brookshire, partner in the firm, pointed out that this company is handling many contracts for conveying equipment required in the war effort, and that there is a sharp demand for improved materials handling methods in nearly all industrial plants in the South, particularly the textile mills which are presently engaged in the production of yarn and cloth on war contracts. Mr. Brookshire anticipates that the demand for improved materials handling equipment will extend far into the post-war period.

Engineering Sales Co. is owned and operated by S. R. and V. G. Brookshire, with offices in Charlotte and Greenville, S. C. The company represents a number of nationally known manufacturers of materials handling, power transmission and storage equipment.

## OBITUARY

### A. H. WASHBURN

A. H. Washburn, 86, well-known for many years in the Southern textile industry, died March 15 at his home in Charlotte, N. C., following a long period of declining health. Mr. Washburn settled in Charlotte in 1893 as a machinery erector for Saco-Lowell Shops. He won rapid promotions and was soon made Southern representative for the company, a position which he held until his retirement a number of years ago.

### E. J. BENDIGO

Lieut. Elmer J. Bendigo, 24, a former employee of Marshall Field & Co. at Leaksville, N. C., was killed in action on the Italian front Jan. 31. A graduate of the textile school at North Carolina State College, Lieutenant Bendigo entered the Army in June, 1941, serving through the Mediterranean campaigns until his death.

### MRS. J. C. EVINS

Mrs. J. Choice Evins, 73, wife of one of the most prominent South Carolina textile executives, died recently at a Spartanburg, S. C., hospital. Her husband, the president of Clifton Mfg. Co. and D. E. Converse Co., survives.

### MRS. A. G. ODELL

Mrs. Arthur G. Odell, wife of the president of Kerr Bleachery & Finishing Works, died Feb. 27 at Concord, N. C. Funeral services were held March 1.

## STALEY'S CAPACITY TO PRODUCE . . . ABILITY TO DELIVER

TWO REASONS WHY MORE AND MORE TEXTILE PLANTS ARE ORDERING MORE AND MORE

# STALEY'S TEXTILE STARCHES (UNMODIFIED and MODIFIED)

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TODAY AS IN WORLD WAR 1 ★ SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

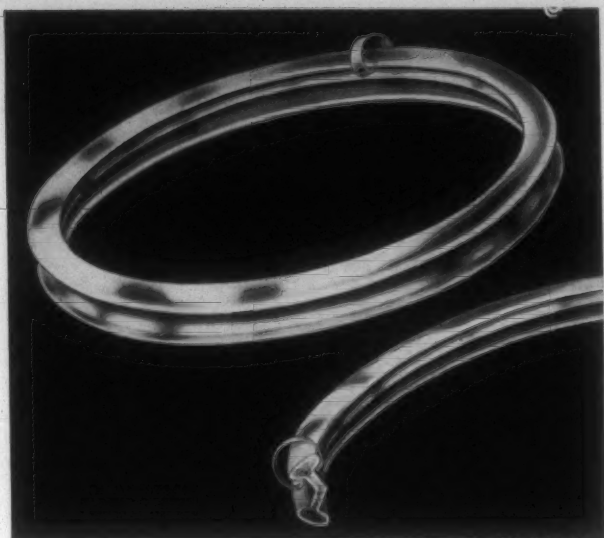
**A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
**DECATUR**



**ILLINOIS**

**ATLANTA, NEW YORK CITY, SPARTANBURG, CHICAGO, BOSTON**





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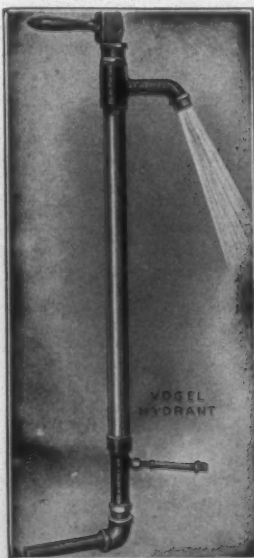
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## Numerous Textile Industry Organization Meetings Are Scheduled

Officials of a number of organizations connected with the textile industry have announced plans for various meetings scheduled to be held in the near future as well as during the latter part of the year. These include gatherings of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the Southern Textile Association, the American Association of Textile Technologists, and the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The program for the 20th anniversary meeting of the A. A. T. C. C. Piedmont section, to be held March 25 at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., has been completed, according to A. R. Thompson, Jr., of Ciba Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

The technical session convening at 3 p. m. will cover round table discussions on cotton piece dyeing and also the dyeing and finishing of hosiery. R. H. Mathewson, superintendent of Union Bleachery, Greenville, will lead the discussion on piece dyeing; R. H. Smith, superintendent of Melrose Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C., will conduct the hosiery symposium. These two technical meetings will be held separately.

William D. Appel, national president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and also chief, textile section, National Bureau of Standards, will address members and guests after the banquet. Mr. Appel's subject will be "Relations of the National Bureau of Standards to the Textile Industry." Dr. Louis Olney, head of the chemistry and dyeing department of the Lowell Institute and first president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will also speak on plans for future textile research. Leonard Little of the organic chemicals department of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. will elaborate on the research plans now being made by the national association.

Plans for the 20th anniversary program were arranged by Mr. Thompson. Letters have been mailed to all living past chairmen and most of the original members of the Southern section, which held its inaugural meeting in the old Poinsett cafeteria in Greenville in the fall of 1924. All of the past chairmen have indicated their intentions of being present on this auspicious occasion. This list includes the following: Brown Mahon, Greenville; Leonard S. Little, Wilmington, Del.; Henry A. Barnes, Greensboro, N. C.; S. L. Hayes, Charlotte; Charles E. Mullin, Huntingdon, Pa.; R. M. Mitchell, Greensboro; J. L. Crist, Charlotte; A. R. Thompson, Jr., Charlotte; G. P. Feindel, Rock Hill, S. C.; Chester Eddy, Westerly, R. I.; T. R. Smith, Albemarle, N. C.; A. Henry Gaede, Charlotte; R. E. Rupp, Lyman, S. C.; H. E. Kiefer, Ware Shoals, S. C.; Louis Boyd, Salisbury, N. C.; T. W. Church, Jr., Charlotte; and Norris Rabold, Greenville. Prof. C. S. Doggett and Paul F. Haddock, deceased, were also past chairmen of the Piedmont section.

Dr. E. H. Killheffer, organic chemical department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was vice-president of the National Association at the time the Southern section was formed. He officiated at and organized the first Southern section. Dr. Killheffer will have a prominent part in the program.

The next meeting of the A. A. T. C. C. South Central section will be held at the Read House, Chattanooga,

Tenn., April 1, with the usual dinner session beginning at 7 p. m. The feature of this meeting will be an address by W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, on the subject, "Crystal Gazing at the Post-War World." A. R. Thompson of the Piedmont section will also be on hand with his well-known sleight-of-hand tricks.

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists is making plans for the group's annual convention at the Claridge Hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 12-14. The arrangements are under the supervision of the Philadelphia section of the association, the chairman of which is Boyce C. Bond of General Dyestuff Corp. Because of wartime restrictions in traveling, this annual meeting will be devoted entirely to an appropriate technical program, including the annual intersectional contest.

Hugh Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, has announced that his organization will hold its 48th annual convention April 12 at the Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. At the morning session, which begins at 10:30 o'clock, Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production Board, will speak. President Comer will deliver his address at the luncheon session.

With three of its spring meetings already completed, the Southern Textile Association is going ahead with plans for sessions of the Master Mechanics division at Charlotte April 6, and the Gaston County division at Gastonia, N. C., April 14. Culver Batson, general superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, and a former president of the Southern Textile Association, was elected chairman of the organization's Piedmont division at its Charlotte meeting March 4. He succeeds B. M. Bowen, superintendent of Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills. John M. Snoddy, overseer of carding at Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., was named vice-chairman of the group.

The executive committee of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia has decided that conditions which prompted the group to hold "meetings-by-mail" last year have not improved sufficiently to permit a regular conference this spring. The organization's secretary-treasurer, Robert W. Philip, is now sending out a questionnaire on carding and spinning, to be filled out by members. Two winners of \$25.00 war bonds will be chosen through a drawing of names of those participating.

N. M. Mitchell of Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., Boston, Mass., will speak on "Engineering With Relation to Modern Textile Machinery" at the American Association of Textile Technologists meeting in New York April 5. Those present at the A. A. T. T. meeting March 3 heard G. A. Slowinske, research chemist and demonstrator for the fine chemicals division of the Du Pont Co., speak on the "Problem of Evaluating of Water Repellent Finishes." Mr. Slowinske described the different types of testing instruments currently used in this work, and discussed the properties which various tests measure. Recent work and fabric and garment construction was also touched upon, and the speaker demonstrated the newest instrument developed for testing water repellency, the rain tester.

This year's annual meeting of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held April 18 at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham. It will be a one-day business convention, consisting of a morning business session beginning at 10:30 a. m. and a luncheon session starting at 1 p. m. Election of new officers for the year 1944-45 will take place, according to Ed C. Langham, secretary.

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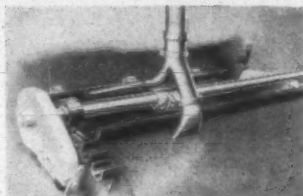
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Replacement parts available.

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## A Trip To Texas

(Continued from Page 21)

H. Poole, Sr., and Dan H. Poole, Jr., superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Sherman Mfg. Co.; Jack P. Moses, manager of the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills at West; Tom Tirado, president of the Itasca Yarn Mill of which Dawson Hughes is manager and vice-president; F. W. Brunken, treasurer, R. Scott Jamieson, secretary and assistant treasurer, and George W. Blackburn, superintendent of the Dallas Cotton Mills; Sidney J. Files, manager of the Itasca Cotton Mfg. Co.; Frank W. Smith, superintendent of Texas Textile Mills at McKinney; Bryan C. Miller, assistant manager, Hugh S. Clarke, superintendent of the Texas Textile Mills, Inc., at Dallas, and O. B. Haney, superintendent of their plant at Waco; A. L. Smith, Jr., president of the Hillsboro Cotton Mills; H. A. Burow, manager of the Bonham Cotton Mills, and W. B. Munson, 3rd, secretary of the Denison Cotton Mills.

Present also was G. B. Richardson, vice-president of the Texas Power & Light Co., and G. H. Boyd of Chattanooga, a representative of the dyestuff division of the Du Pont Co. It was an excellent dinner, with steaks more than an inch thick to remind us that we were in cattle country.

The writer was called upon to describe textile manufacturing progress in the Piedmont section of the South, and a discussion of probable post-war problems followed.

G. B. Richardson of the Texas Power & Light Co. told of plans to establish a cotton goods finishing plant somewhere in Texas, financed by the War Department as a means of expediting the finishing of Army goods.

I had known Walter Dillard, Dan Poole, Sr., Dan Poole, Jr., and Hugh Clarke for many years, and the dinner gave me an opportunity to meet many others whom I had known by reputation.

On Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Clark and I boarded Dawson Hughes' big Packard car and we set out for San Antonio. We wished to stop at many of the Texas mills but had to get to San Antonio in time to get ready for a dinner, which Walter Dillard was to give, and therefore could not visit many.

Our first stop was at the Itasca Cotton Mfg. Co., where we were welcomed by Sidney Files. This mill is supposed to manufacture ducks and osnaburgs and is now on war goods, but a few years ago began to manufacture automobile seat cover goods and upholstery fabrics and developed a very large mail order business. The firm advertises in numerous household magazines and also over the radio and on account of the quality of goods has developed a very large repeat order business. Mrs. Clark was so impressed with the attractiveness of the fabrics that her purchases made quite a hole in my pocketbook.

Also at Itasca we visited the Itasca Yarn Mills which Dawson Hughes and Tom Tirado established to manufacture mop yarns. They purchased some second hand machinery and acquired an old building. It is by no means an attractive plant but, being on coarse yarns; turns out a very large volume on 3,120 spindles and has been a very profitable investment.

We stopped at West for lunch and then went to the Brazos Valley Cotton Mills, finding President W. L. Little just unlocking the office door upon his return from lunch. We enjoyed a visit with him and before we left Manager Jack Moses, who had attended the dinner at Dallas, also returned to his office and welcomed us.

We passed through Austin and had a hasty glance at the buildings of the multi-millionaire institution, the University of Texas, which owns oil fields and usually has an outstanding football team. We reached New Braunfels at 5 p. m. but found that Walter Dillard had already left for San Antonio. However, his superintendent, H. C. McKenna, who was formerly with the Lancaster Mills at Clinton, Mass., showed me over the mill.

They manufacture an excellent line of fine gingham and similar goods and everywhere there was evidence of efficiency of operation. It was the first time I had seen drying being done with infra-red rays.

Walter Dillard formerly worked at Augusta, Ga., and other points and was at one time assistant superintendent of the Columbus Mfg. Co. at Columbus, Ga.

He has been in Texas about ten years and has not only done an excellent job at the New Braunfels Textile Mill but I was told that he is now quite a political figure in his adopted state.

After a short rest at the Baker Hotel, Dawson Hughes drove us to the San Antonio Country Club, where we found Walter Dillard and Mrs. Dillard and a party of friends including W. M. Ratcliffe, Jr., president of the Gaudalupe Valley Cotton Mills, Cureso, Tex., and Mrs. Ratcliffe. The enjoyable dinner was featured by some more of those inch-thick steaks which cannot be obtained in North Carolina.

Before returning to our hotel Mrs. Clark insisted upon visiting "The Alamo," where many gallant Texans stood against the Mexican army and fought to their death.

We did not see Dawson Hughes the next morning but feel under many obligations for what he did for us on

our trip. The dinner he gave us at Dallas and his driving us to San Antonio was certainly the height of hospitality and gave us a wonderful opportunity to meet Texas mill men and see something of that great state.

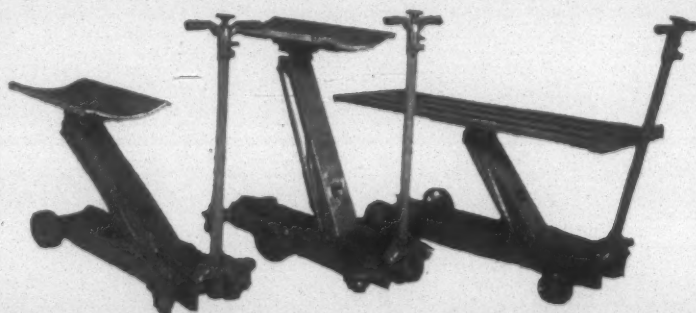
We left Texas at 9:30 the next morning on one of the big Eastern Airlines planes. It was cloudy but we rode just above the clouds which, with the sun shining down upon them, looked like snow banks. We stopped at Houston, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery, expecting at each place to be told to get off and make room for persons with priorities. Finally at 5 p. m. at Atlanta the order came and we had to take a sleeper to Charlotte.

Texas is a long way from Charlotte but I hope that it will not be a long time before another visit to that section.

### Onyx Moves To Larger Charlotte Office

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. has recently moved its Charlotte, N. C., office from 124 East Third Street to larger quarters at 1908 Liberty Life Building. At the same time the Southern staff has been enlarged with the addition of B. Uzenoff as technical service representative and F. E. Schroeder as a member of the Southern sales force. Mr. Uzenoff comes from the company's laboratory in Jersey City, N. J., and Mr. Schroeder was formerly with Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co.

Other members of the Onyx Southern staff are Cliff C. Myers, with headquarters in Charlotte, and Cliff Smith, with headquarters in Atlanta. Edwin W. Klumph, Southern manager, points out that this increase in facilities and personnel is evidence of the company's recognition of the South as a steadily expanding market for its products.



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I build a truck, especially designed for each department in the Mills and Finishing Plants. Literature showing cuts and specifications of all models, gladly mailed on request.

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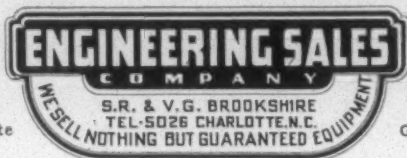


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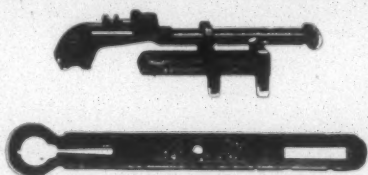
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## Employee Training Featured at Meeting of S.T.A. Division

(Continued from Page 36)

that is the prescribed job training, and then turns that person over to some employee there who does the follow-up work, and the person doing the follow-up work reports variance from the prescribed method of training, calls that to the attention of the overseer, and that new person is told to stick to the prescribed method. Through such check-up the new employee is taught to handle the job according to the training program, and it seems to be working out much better than the old way of just taking the new person and sending that person to somebody else there in the mill and telling them to train that person to be a frame hand, a spinner, or what not.

**MR. MARLEY:** Mr. Harden has been able to get many more people to train than we have been able to get and we would like to know where he gets them from. We are glad that he has taken hold of the training. We have found our whole training program is working very nicely and we feel that in the end it will be of great benefit to us. "We appreciate your bringing out the point about safety, Mr. Harden, about the safety engineer selling the idea to the employees. The safety engineer has had to sell the idea, at first, not only to the employees but to the rest of us, and right straight through he is doing a good job, the safety engineer."

**MR. McDOWELL:** I would like to ask Mr. Marley a question. What is the reaction of the workers when you put them on the safety committee, Mr. Marley; are they proud of it or do they resent it?

**MR. MARLEY:** I have found some of them very proud of it, Mr. McDowell, and they are doing good work, and we have others who we haven't sold on the idea and so they haven't taken to it so well but generally speaking it has worked out pretty well. When we were first organizing our safety program we had one of the overseers on this plant employees safety committee and he sat in with the committee as acting chairman for the first three months and after that he turned it over to them, but the safety engineer meets with them and has very frank discussions with them



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Two features set this strap apart as another Champion "FIRST"...

The cuff (renewable) on the front of the strap receives the terrific blow of the picker stick from the power stroke. As the shuttle comes into the box the picker stick contacts the square leather block in the back of the strap. This block can be turned to wear on all four sides... cannot be put in wrong. The Champion JUMBO is installed in practically the same manner as a regular Check Strap.

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about safety and is able to put it across pretty well.

MEMBER: You said, Mr. Marley, that the engineer had to sell others in the plant besides the employees. Who did you mean, the overseers?

MR. MARLEY: The supervising force.

MR. MARLEY: Now, I would like to hear from anyone else here who has done any of this training work.

J. E. McGEE, Rosemary Mfg. Co.: I took the complete job instructor training course and also had seven men that took 96 hours of basic engineering work under a professor from State College who came and gave them the 96 hours of training. The idea of the job instructor training method is, as I understand it, to train overseers and others who can then explain to others how a job is to be done. We had those who had taken the job instructor training to take charge of that part of it and had those who had taken safety engineering to take charge of the safety work. We had meetings once a month and sometimes our insurance agents would attend the meetings. At those meetings we would have all of the overseers, and the employees would also meet to discuss all accidents. Every accident that occurs is referred to the overseer who has charge of the room in which it occurred and if, upon inspection, something is found wrong in the rooms the overseer goes to the mechanic or the electrician and has it corrected or he goes to the safety man and works out something to prevent further accidents. Many of the older overseers are not going to take to this program but I say to them that any of them that take the job method or this job instructor's training will really get their eyes opened.

CHAIRMAN LONG: The next topic on our program will be an outline of the research now in progress at the North Carolina State College Textile School by Research Supervisor G. H. Dunlap, who needs no introduction to this audience.

MR. DUNLAP: The research program now in progress at our textile school involves an intensive study of the process known as carding. The controversial subject of high speeds on this machine has been adopted by many manufacturers and shunned by others during the past two years.

Increased card speeds can be attained by two approaches, namely, by increasing the speed of the entire machine to secure more production, and by increasing only the speed of the cylinder to get more carding action on the cotton.

Our carding project is divided into two series of studies. In the first series, attention is being given to a number of variables individually, the other variables being held constant where possible. A study of the effects of changes in the speed of the entire machine, the cylinder, the licker-in, the doffer and the flats will be made in sequence, and the effects of varying the settings of the front knife plate, the weight lap fed and the draft on the card, will be measured. The second series will involve a study of production based upon the findings in the first series.

Four different qualities of cotton are being used to conduct these tests. These cottons include two bales of strict low middling, one-inch staple, with fiber strength of more than 85,000 pounds, and one bale of the same grade and staple with a fiber strength of less than 65,000 pounds per square inch. Also two bales of strict low middling grade,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in staple, one having a fiber strength of more than 82,000 pounds and the other less than 68,000 pounds per square inch.

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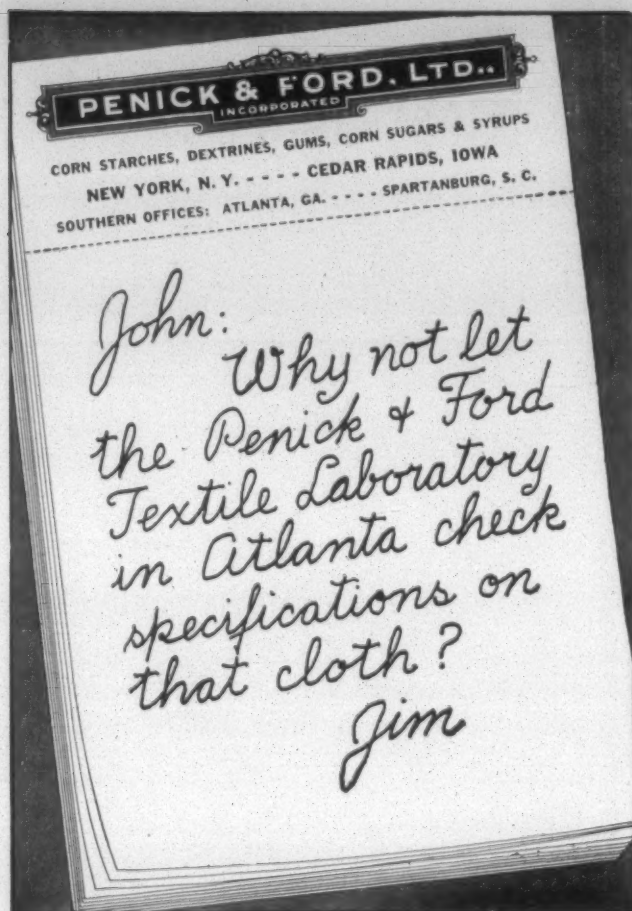
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In the first series of tests we will speed up the entire card, using cylinder speeds of 165, 195 and 225, respectively, and that means that all parts of the card will be increased in the same proportion as the increase made in the speed of the cylinder. From that we will go to another series of tests, increasing the speed of the cylinder only and keeping our production on the same basis as it would be with a cylinder speed of 165 revolutions per minute. We will use cylinder speeds of 165, 195 and 225, respectively.

The next series of tests involves running a range of the licker-in speeds with a cylinder speed of 165 r.p.m. The doffer speed will be ten r.p.m. throughout this series of tests, with licker-in speeds ranging from 325 to 725 r.p.m. r.p.m.

The next series will include a range of doffer speeds with the three previously mentioned cylinder speeds.

The next series will involve varying the speed of the flats with cylinder speeds of 165, 195 and 225 r.p.m., respectively.

In the next series we will use three settings of the front knife plate with only one cylinder speed.

The next series calls for the feeding of laps weighing 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 ounces per yard, to be carded at cylinder speeds of 165, 195 and 225 r.p.m., respectively.

The last series will be tests with varying drafts on the cards, using the different cylinder speeds.

In carrying out this study we are making fiber tests on the raw stock, fiber, picker lap, card, sliver and all card wastes. Sufficient flat strips are being weighed and nep counts made on each lot of cotton carded. Shirley analyzer tests are to be made on all card wastes. The power required to bring that machine up to operating speed and the energy consumed during the period of carding will be measured. The one-inch cotton is to be spun into 20s and the 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton into 40s. The yarns will be tested for skein and single strand tensile strength and graded for appearance. Also the yarns are to be knitted into hose for further inspection.

I could go ahead at length, telling you more in detail about this thing but I would rather you ask me questions about this test, for you undoubtedly have in mind some question you would like to ask. I am not here to give the result of these tests, for we are not far enough along to give you any details. When the tests are completed the results will be published and released through the proper channels.

I have covered briefly what we are doing and this is only the beginning of a program we are initiating here at State College for your benefit. I will be glad now to answer any questions that I am prepared to answer with respect to the carding tests.

DEAN M. E. CAMPBELL: Have you found in the industry any appreciable number of mills that are making use of higher card speeds with satisfactory results, or is that just hearsay?

MR. DUNLAP: I have found a number of mills that are entirely satisfied with it and are using it to good advantage and without encountering any serious difficulties. I know mills that are using 1 $\frac{5}{16}$  staple running at high card speeds and making some of the prettiest yarn I have ever seen. I know mills that would like to increase their card speeds but are afraid of facing the card clothing, which is very difficult to buy at the present time. I know of mills that have sufficient cards and who are using only higher cylinder speed, keeping their production on the same basis as it was when

they were running their cylinders at a speed of 165 revolutions per minute.

MEMBER: In the particular case that you just mentioned, do you know whether it decreased the breaking strength of the yarn or not?

MR. DUNLAP: No, I do not. I have never done any work on it myself but a gentleman from England, a Mr. Spivey, who had done considerable work on that, said he found it improved the quality and the strength of the yarn at a cylinder speed approximating 190 r.p.m.

MEMBER: Increased the skein strength?

MR. DUNLAP: Oh, yes.

MR. MARLEY: We have been trying some of that. In fact, we have all our cards at 185, cylinder speed of 185, and have left all other speeds the same with the exception of cutting our production back and in what we are doing we feel we are probably getting a little better result; can't tell the difference in breakage strength but we haven't made any extensive tests on that. But so far it doesn't look like it has done any damage, anyway.

MEMBER: On high cylinder speeds, does the waste percentage go up?

MR. DUNLAP: Frankly, I have never conducted such tests myself. I have had mills to report an increase while others noted little, if any, difference.

MEMBER: Did they slow down the flats to about the same speed, 165?

MR. DUNLAP: The majority of the mills that have followed this program have reduced only the speed of the doffer comb when their cards were increased in speed.

MEMBER: What type of production comes from the mills that have speeded up their cards, generally speaking?

MR. DUNLAP: Most of the mills are spinning coarse counts. I know of three mills, and I mentioned one of them awhile ago, that are running  $1\frac{5}{16}$  staple length; they are running their cylinders at 185 r.p.m.

GEORGE GILLIAM, Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.: You haven't found any mills that have changed anything, in testing cards, to take care of the centrifugal force?

MR. DUNLAP: I have not found a single mill that has told me that they made any changes.

MR. GILLIAM: Have you heard of any serious trouble that any of the mills have had on account of the increase of the speed of cards?

MR. DUNLAP: No; I have not had many responses from within the industry. I did receive one letter in which the writer said the only criticism he had of it was the tensile strength did not increase; I merely answered his letter, telling him that the purpose of this test was to see if production could be increased without lowering the quality of the product and that in mills where they did attain an increase in the tensile strength I felt it was just an added feature.

MEMBER: What is the highest speed that you have known any of them to go to?

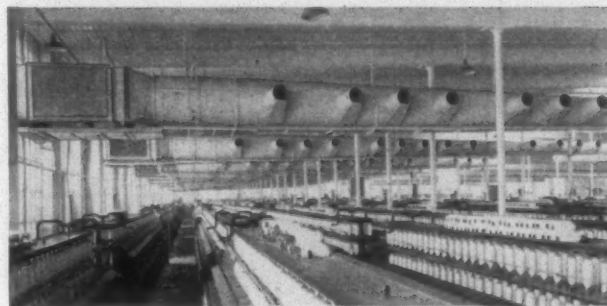
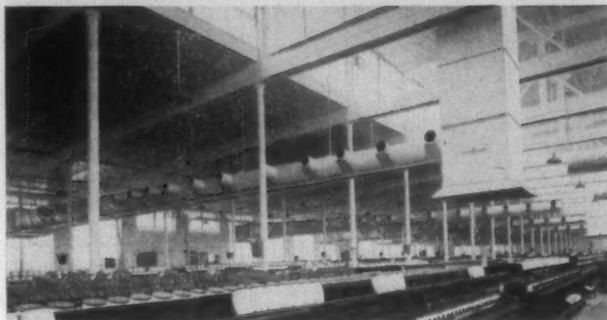
MR. DUNLAP: The highest I have ever known was 200 on actual production basis.

MR. MARLEY: I tried it at 198.

MR. DUNLAP: The highest I know of in actual production is 200 r.p.m. We hope to find some of the answers to the questions now being asked when our tests are finished.

CHAIRMAN LONG: I am sure that we appreciate the great progress that you have been making here at the college, Mr. Dunlap, and we feel that we are being definitely benefited.

## TEXTILE SPECIALISTS IN CONDITIONED AIR



Two views of Bahnson Humiduct-Precipitron Textile Installation

Many results of our continued research during recent months are ready now for Postwar Planners.

We have perfected certain of the Bahnson Systems along lines designed to give better worker comfort and improve production efficiency.

For example, the new Bahnson HUMIDUCT System provides humidifying and ventilating with optional electrostatic air filtering, heating, cooling and dehumidifying, or any combination—all automatically controlled.

In your planning for factory changes, enlargements, new buildings or new machinery installations, Bahnson is ready and equipped to give expert consultation and engineering service regarding all phases of air conditioning.

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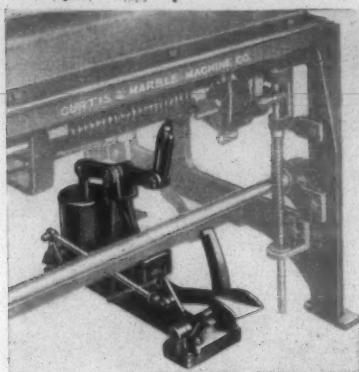
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## Koroseal Distributing Firm Increases Space

As the first step in a projected broad program of post-war expansion, Comprehensive Fabrics, Inc., distributors of koroseal for B. F. Goodrich Co., has leased the entire 69th floor of the Empire State Building, it has been announced by Joseph A. Kaplan, president.

Because production capacities for making koroseal, the polyvinyl chloride compound discovered by B. F. Goodrich, have been increased some 500 per cent as a result of war-time demand, unprecedented quantities of the limestone-coke-salt material will be available for civilian products when peace comes, Kaplan said in explaining the expansion move.

"With this great new supply of raw material available we expect markets to open for a host of entirely new products made of koroseal, in addition to the 300 or more articles that were in widespread civilian use before the material went to war," he pointed out. "The new space, several times larger than that we currently occupy, will help us handle this heavy volume of business."

## Celanese To Build Texas Chemical Plant

The Celanese Corp. of America has announced plans for the erection of a new \$5,000,000 plant near Corpus Christi at Bishop, Nueces County, Tex., for the production of a wide range of chemicals.

The company said that the plant is expected to be in operation during the latter part of 1944 and that it will be built with private funds.

The new unit will be on a site of about 300 acres and among chemicals to be produced are acetic acid, acetone, menthanol and formaldehyde, the company said.

Completion of the new project will give the Celanese Corp. its eighth plant. At present it has yarn producing mills at Cumberland, Md., and Narrows, Va.; a yarn spinning plant at Burlington, N. C.; weaving mills at New London, Conn., Williamsport, Pa., and Staunton, Va.; and a plastics plant at Newark, N. J.

## Interchemical Changes Sales Set-Up

Effective recently, the trade sales division of Interchemical Corp. became the official outlet for all consumer products developed by Interchemical, its divisions and subsidiaries, with home offices and factory at Paterson, N. J. Two years ago the Setfast division of Aridye Corp., an Interchemical subsidiary, was formed to provide an outlet for Aridye products, suitable for the retail market. The first of these products, Setfast canvas paint, was so successful that the new trade sales division was formed to provide an outlet for all retail products developed.

Cotton balloon cloth, the subject of much discussion in both the fashion world and the military circle, has found another important market. Formerly used in the production of barrage balloons for home defense, and, for fine screen-printed dress materials, to a limited extent large quantities of the cloth are now said to be going into the manufacture of collapsible boats. Army and Navy fliers are being provided with boats of this type at a rapidly increasing rate and it is believed that many ocean liners are also being equipped with them.

## How To Take a Joke Politely—But Not Blankets

Apropos of nothing in particular (although it does pertain to woolen blankets), the item below is reprinted from the February issue of *Link-Belt News*, published by the Link-Belt Co. of Chicago, Ill. It is an exchange of letters between the manager of a big hotel and an executive of a radio broadcasting station.

FROM THE HOTEL MANAGER

DEAR MR. \_\_\_\_\_

Upon making the customary room inspection immediately after a guest's departure, our housekeeper advises that two brown woolen blankets, replacement value of \$8.00 each, were missing from the room which you occupied.

May we respectfully ask that, when unpacking your baggage, should these articles be noted, we will appreciate your returning them at once. Guests frequently in their haste inadvertently place such items in their effects and, of course, return same when discovered.

THE GUEST REPLIES

DEAR MR. \_\_\_\_\_

I am desolated to learn after reading your very tactful letter of Sept. 1, that you actually have guests in your hostelry who are so absent-minded as to check out and include such slight tokens of your esteem as wool blankets when repacking the other neckties.

By the same token, I suppose that passengers on some of our leading railroads are apt to carry off a locomotive or a few hundred feet of rails when disembarking from the choo-choo on reaching their destinations. Or, a visitor to a big city zoo might conceivably take away an elephant or a rhinoceros, concealing same in a sack of peanuts—after removing the nuts.

In this particular case, I may be of slight assistance to you in running down the recalcitrant blankets. As I had a lot of baggage with me, I needed all the drawer space you so thoughtfully provide in each room. The blankets in question occupied the bottom drawer of the dresser and I wanted to place some white shirts (replacement value of \$3.50 each) in that drawer, so I lifted the said blankets and placed them on a chair. Later the maid came in and I handed the blankets to her, telling her in nice, gentlemanly language to get them and the hell out of here. If you'll count all the blankets in your esteemed establishment you'll find that all are present or accounted for.

P. S.—Have you counted your elevators lately?

SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH

DEAR MR. \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to thank you for one of the most delightful letters it has been my pleasure to read in my entire business career. My sincere congratulations.

Yes, we do a lot of counting around here. I've counted the elevators and they're right where they should be and operating—every one of them. What I want to count now is more important to me. I want to continue counting you as a friend of this hotel.

Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of silverware (actual auditor's replacement value) is carried away annually by our "absent-minded" guests. A similar total (in replacement value) is cherished annually by sentimental guests who like our linens as a memento of their visit. They even go religious on us and take along the Gideon Bible.

And so it goes. We are sorry, sir, that you were bothered as a result of a maid's mistake.

As the song says, and your station has no doubt played it countless times—"Let's call the whole thing off," and there's another song you also use—"Can't we be friends?"

Bills to require passenger elevators and air conditioning in textile mills have been withdrawn by their author, Representative John Long, who presented them for consideration by the South Carolina legislature. Long said "I withdrew these bills on account of the emergency and the shortage of materials that would be necessary for such installations. It (elevators and air conditioning) would be too much to ask in the face of the war emergency."

## TO HELP YOU Keep The Pace!



THE Textile Industry is doing a magnificent job in meeting the demands of our Armed Forces and our Allies, as well as our essential civilian requirements. Production in 1942 was *twice* that of a normal year. The Quartermaster General has stated on several occasions that the Textile Industry has kept well ahead of schedule on all major types of fabrics required . . . and that includes some 300 different fabrics specified by the Quartermaster Corps alone.



It is *our* job to help the Textile Industry to maintain the pace it has set, by supplying the finest leathers for check straps and belting that it is possible to produce. Many of the country's leading mills have found that, by specifying Shingle & Gibb Leathers, they get *longer* check strap and belting life. And that's what counts today! If your regular supplier can not furnish Shingle & Gibb Leathers, write to us for the name of one who can.



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**SHINGLE & GIBB LEATHERS**  
for Check Straps and Belting



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## WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers



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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear,  
preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest  
improvement entering the spinning room since  
the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

NATIONAL—ETARTNEP FINISH  
A New Chemical Treatment

Manufactured only by the

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Pawtucket, R. I.

131 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.  
L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent

## Preparing a Practical Employee Handbook

(Continued from Page 18)

4. Do the rules and regulations sound like military commands?
5. Is a reason given for every rule?
6. Do the regulations specifically state which rules call for discharges, if violated?
7. If you include a message from the president, does it read like a sincere welcome—or a speech?
8. Are the pages enlivened with humorous cartoons?
9. Have you employed plenty of pictures?
10. Is the title original?
11. Is the format attractive and attention-getting?
12. Have you provided for a receipt in the back of the manual?
13. Do you use the "we" approach rather than too-frequent reference to "the company?"
14. Is enough space devoted to the needs of women workers?
15. Have you included a list of the top executives—possibly with inch-square photographs?
16. If your plant is organized and a majority of the employees belong, have you mentioned the union?

Money spent on a good employee handbook is money well invested, and it will pay regular dividends in terms of better employee morale, improved relations between management and workers, and in enhanced prestige—both in the industry at large and in the community where the plant is located.

## First Textile Exhibition Is Success

Representative of the range of artistic activity which is being accomplished today in the field of creative design is the first annual International Textile Exhibition this month at Weatherspoon Art Gallery of the Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Sufficient entries passed the critical standards of a discriminating jury to give the spectator a stimulating panorama of the wide range and the artistic quality of work that American textile designers are doing today and to support belief of the sponsors that the exhibit will encourage creative textile designing at a time when this major industry faces a post-war period of gigantic readjustment to unprecedented demands.

Woven textiles dominate the exhibition, entries in this classification having been more numerous and better than those by other processes. Rugs, suiting, upholstery, drapery and tapestry materials make up the woven textiles. The printed group consists largely of draperies, dress materials and scarves or dress accessories.

Although hand woven and printed textiles are in conspicuous majority, there are sufficient machine made pieces from commercial industries to foster the ambition of the best designers for more machine-made adaptations. Such companies as Grace & Co. of Peru, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., of New York City, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills of Danville, Va., Carter Fabrics Corp. of Greensboro and Cramerton (N. C.) Mills are represented in this division.

Panzer hangars for bombers are built of a steel frame with a covering made of cotton duck, specially treated to make it impervious to water, oil, gasoline and dust.

## Contest On Maintenance of Loom Parts Is Announced

E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. of Charlotte, N. C., and Danielson, Conn., for 75 years manufacturers of loom equipment, is anxious to secure from mill men (particularly superintendents, overseers of weaving and loom fixers) helpful suggestions that will give longer life to loom supplies.

The company, in order to encourage the promotion of such ideas, is offering cash prizes for better ideas and suggestions for more economical loom fixing. Ten dollars will be paid for each of the ten best and most practicable suggestions, three dollars for the second lot of ten and one dollar for all additional ideas accepted.

F. D. Lockman, Sr., superintendent of Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C., and past president of the Southern Textile Association, has consented to be the sole judge of suggestions made in connection with the awarding of prizes. Mr. Lockman's acceptance was announced recently by W. Irving Bullard, president of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.

According to Mr. Bullard, many mills are getting far longer life than the average out of picker sticks, lug straps, check straps and other loom parts by simple adjustments, special attachments as well as other clever and original methods of resisting and overcoming excessive wear of these parts.

For example, a small Southern weaving mill advised the Jacobs company several years ago that one of its loom fixers had doubled the life of picker sticks by reinforcing a vulnerable point with adhesive tape. The next order for sticks for this plant was made up with a slightly heavier thickness of hickory wood at the point where the tape was used. Sticks thus manufactured lasted twice as long as previous ones.

Ten years ago J. E. Sirrine & Co. reported that it cost a coarse and medium goods mill an average of 35 cents every time a lug strap broke, with the cost 96 cents for a fine goods mill. It is not an exaggeration to say that the current cost for such breakage is easily doubled because of higher speeds, wages and cost of supplies.

Persons interested in this contest have been asked to submit ideas and suggestions to Mr. Lockman at 25 Sloan Street, Clinton, S. C., or to E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. at 35 School Street, Danielson, or P. O. Box 3096, Charlotte 3.

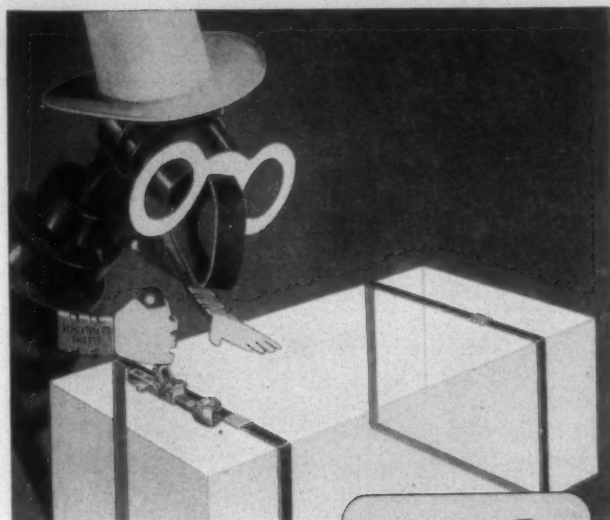
## English Finishing Equipment Described

A recent technical paper on modern English textile finishing equipment written by K. S. Laurie of John Dalglish & Sons of Glasgow, has been reprinted, with permission, by the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. This article is published in *Calco Technical Bulletin No. 751*, entitled "Some Textile Finishing Machines." The treatise is comprehensive in the extreme, covering in detail drying mangles, extractors and cans, as well as tenters with cal detail on the maintenance and proper operation.

In this paper is also carried an extensive discussion of drying mangles, extractors and cans, as well as stenters with various types of drives and other mechanical data. Many of the specialty machines such as the sanforizer are covered. Many technical details are illustrated with drawings and photographs. Copies of *Calco Technical Bulletin No. 751* will be mailed to interested parties upon request to the Calco advertising department, Bound Brook, N. J.

## Doc. Steelstrap

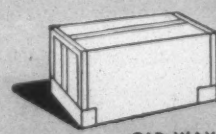
REDUCES THE "WASTE-LINE"  
ALL ALONG THE "SHIPPING-LINE"



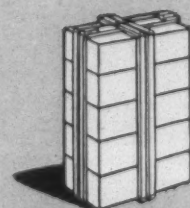
Are your shipping packs physically fit?—or are they overweight—possibly wasteful in packing materials and excess freight?—Are they an easy prey to the hazards of every-day shipping?

Let Doc. Steelstrap, who symbolizes Acme's complete shipping service, give your packing practices a complete "check-up"—advise you as to the possibilities of "waste-line" reduction.

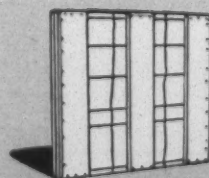
To the right you may see two actual cases of results following Doc. Steelstrap's diagnosis. Write for our technical advice on your problem—there is no obligation.



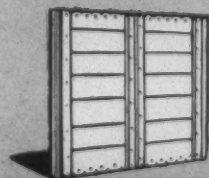
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Treat finished hosiery awaiting boarding with Laurel Mildant A... it will reduce mildew hazard.

Laurel Mildant A is a mill-tested safety measure that pays dividends in longer life of yarn and hosiery, more even dyeing and color. Send for sample order today.

*Throw your scrap into the fight!*

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*Laurel* SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

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### MOVING OF

ALL KINDS OF TEXTILE  
MACHINERY

## SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc.

*We Manufacture,  
Overhaul and Repair Cotton Mill Machinery*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

## Leaflets May Help Rayon's Popularity

American Viscose Corp. has distributed a series of informative leaflets, which have been prepared to give consumers and retailers basic information about rayon and how to care for rayon garments to obtain maximum wear and serviceability. Largely in response to requests, more than 2,500,000 of the leaflets have been distributed to date.

Subjects covered by the leaflets include such varied topics as "How to Care for Rayon Fabrics," "Simple Rules for the Care of Spun Rayon and Wool Blended Fabrics," "Guide to Color Fastness in Today's Fabrics," "Tips on Sewing With Rayon," "How to Recognize Fabric Constructions," "The Selection and Care of Rayon Hosiery," "The Up-to-Date Story of Rayon," "Glossary of Rayon Fabrics," "How to Buy Rayon Fabrics," and "This is the Way to Wash Your Rayons."

The leaflets have proved of value to consumers in helping them to get longer wear from their clothing, and also have helped many retail stores in the instruction of salespeople and the preparation of advertising dealing with conservation and care of clothing.

## Book Covers Facts About Plastics

A new 24-page non-technical booklet covering all types of plastics, their uses, and general information on the plastics industry has just been released by the Richardson Co., Melrose Park, Ill. This illustrated book explains the host of properties which fit plastics to the wide range of present and post-war uses. The limitations of plastics are also covered.

The two main groupings of plastics, thermosetting and thermoplastic, are described and illustrated in layman's language. Special sections are devoted to the forms of plastics, laminated and molded. The manufacturing and production processes of each are well illustrated. The book is designed primarily for the non-technical man who may be serving on his company's post-war product committee and is desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of plastics and their applications. Copies are available only to those who write on their company letterhead to the Richardson Co., Department 100, Melrose Park, Ill.

## Chelsea Offers Specialized Fan

Chelsea Fan & Blower Co., Inc., of Irvington, N. J., has placed a new product, the "Air Blaster," on the market. The features of this unit are that it delivers a large volume of air in a straight line to the spot where it is needed, reaching more effectively into out-of-the-way corners and dead air spaces. Unlike ordinary fans, the discharge expands only slightly and continues as a high-velocity air stream over larger distances. It is made in three sizes.

Cotton canvas envelopes—or blinkers—that fit over the windshields of jeeps used as scout cars have provided another wartime outlet for cotton. Fitting over the windshield as it rests in a folding position on the jeep's hood, the "blitz blinkers" eliminate the glare of moonlight and searchlights. They are quickly adjusted. Formerly, scouts have had to use various makeshifts to cover the windshield in order to stop reflections which would reveal troop movements to the enemy.

## Sleeve Lining Material Now Used In Soldiers' Shorts

Fabric formerly utilized solely for sleeve linings in soldiers' blouses and overcoats now is going into their cotton shorts, of which about 3,000,000 pairs a month are used. The change in materials used in cotton shorts was effected by the Quartermaster Corps, which purchases all Army clothing, to enlarge sources of textiles used for shorts without the possible necessity of changing over production lines and otherwise causing undue dislocations within the cotton textile industry.

Before the emergency, all shorts for soldiers were made of broadcloth, the same as the most expensive civilian garments. However, it was found by Quartermaster tests that the filling (cross threads) in broadcloth wore out more rapidly than the warp (held in place by the filling), due to the fact that the warp contained more than twice the number of threads per square inch. Breaking of the filling was not due to actual abrasion, since the warp took most of the actual wear, but to "fatigue" from constant flexing.

So another type of cloth was standardized, a print cloth with exactly the same number of threads running in each direction—called by the trade 80 square. This was a satisfactory fabric for the purpose, and it was from this that the olive drab shorts now being issued were made.

However, due to heavy demands of war industries for both light and heavier cotton cloths—heavier for uniform materials; lighter for use as bandages, tapes and wax impregnated wrappings used in shipping materiel—it became apparent that the civilian population would find it difficult to get lighter print cloths from which are made wash dresses, children's suits, etc., particularly since a large part of the industry had been converted to manufacture of heavier fabrics. Hence, a War Production Board order was issued which necessitated a change to some other type of fabric than the print cloth then in use in order to meet increased demands from troops in foreign service.

Since it is the policy of the Quartermaster Corps to utilize fabrics known to be in production and "standard" rather than to develop new ones which might necessitate the setting up of new looms and loom processes, it went over the list of standard materials, and determined to test a number of them at the Quartermaster Board, Camp Lee, Va. The tests revealed that silesia, a cotton fabric a little heavier than the broadcloth or the 80-square print cloth, is equal in wearing quality to the print cloth and superior to the broadcloth, so it was recommended for standardization for this purpose and for procurement.

Equally important was the fact that this same silesia is now in production at a number of mills supplying the Quartermaster Corps, which is using it as sleeve linings and pocket linings for soldiers' blouses and overcoats. However, the demand for the fabric for this purpose has slowed down, since the period of large initial issues of blouses has passed and replacement issues do not put such a heavy demand on clothing supply. In fact, before orders were placed for the silesia for the shorts, the master production schedule of the corps had called for a sharp curtailment of silesia production for the other purposes during the next several months. Accordingly, when the new orders are placed, they will insure production for the coming three months or so from the looms which heretofore have been turning out the fabric for the lining purposes only. Thus no readjustment of processes was involved.

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*Dependable Today  
and Tomorrow*

Carter Travelers have a head start on the postwar period, because when this war started they were a comparatively new line, manufactured with new equipment, in a new factory, under the most advanced methods of precision and efficiency.

Tested under the severe conditions of war-time production in many mills, Carter Travelers have emerged as firmly established as if they were a hundred years old.

Already our sights are set on 1950.



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## PACKAGE DYEING AND BLEACHING

*All Type Colors on Cotton Yarns*

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## BYRD MILLER

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*Representing in the Carolinas*

**BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.**

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

## New Edition of Cotton Handbook Available

The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., is now making available its third edition of "Cotton, from Raw Material to Finished Product," which since its inception in 1939 has come to be regarded as one of the most valuable additions to the comparatively small amount of literature available on cotton textiles. Price of the volume is \$1.20.

The purpose of this volume is to supply the reader with up-to-date information on the growing and processing of the fiber, together with an explanation of the factors that govern the distribution of cotton products and a picture of the industry's position in the nation's economy. What makes it strikingly different from most other books on the subject are the many descriptive swatches of cotton fabrics which illustrate more graphically than words the major products of the industry.

The edition contains much information that is new, particularly on the recently perfected war uses for cotton products and the changes in production and marketing imposed by global war. All of the statistical tables that have proved valuable to readers in the past have been brought up-to-date except in those few cases where vital data have been suspended for the duration of the war. Also included is a brief discussion of the future of the industry and policies it is likely to follow in grappling with post-war problems.

## Directory of Testing Laboratories Available

A "Directory of Commercial and Educational Textile Testing Laboratories" is now being released by the Textile Foundation, in which laboratories are listed (1) alphabetically, (2) according to tests which they are equipped to perform, and (3) geographically.

The foundation is particularly anxious to make available a complete and up-to-date directory and to this end would welcome the names of textile laboratories not listed in the current edition of the directory. The foundation would also welcome any suggestions which would make a revised directory of greater value to firms and individuals assisting in the prosecution of the war.

The directory is being made available by the foundation at the cost of printing and mailing. Single copies are 25 cents, five for \$1.00, postage prepaid in the United States. Communications or orders may be addressed to the Textile Foundation, Industrial Building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C., or the Textile Foundation, publication office, Kent, Conn.

## Wickwire Spencer Announces 1943 Earnings

The Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. has announced that net earnings for 1943 amounted to \$1,516,613 or \$3.30 per share on 459,316 shares of common stock. Comparative net earnings in 1942 were \$1,599,004 or \$3.48 per share on the same number of shares. The decrease in earnings is considered slight in view of greatly increased operating costs, particularly in connection with labor.

The earnings announced for 1943 are equivalent to \$3.06 per share on the basis of 494,752 shares outstanding after payment in January, 1944, of the stock dividend declared in December, 1943. In that month, Wickwire Spencer declared a dividend in cash of \$1.00 per share, plus a stock dividend of one share for every 12½ shares held by stockholders of record Jan. 3, 1944.

## Du Pont Reports Largest Sales Volume, Smallest Net Income

The largest sales volume in its history and the smallest net income for any year since 1938 except one were disclosed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in its 1943 annual report, distributed March 7 to 85,915 stockholders. Sales to customers for 1943 were revealed as \$585,481,521. In addition to this, in the operation of government-owned plants the company manufactured war materials having a value of approximately \$231,355,000, products manufactured for affiliated companies and others aggregated approximately \$39,402,000, and inter-departmental billings amounted to approximately \$61,561,000. Thus it may be said that the over-all volume of the company's operating activities for the year amounted to approximately \$917,800,000.

Large quantities of specialty finishes were produced for many military uses. All four units of the government-owned neoprene plant at Louisville, Ky., built and operated by the company, were brought into production and the rated capacity exceeded, winning praise from the Office of the Rubber Director, as being "among the most successful parts of the entire rubber program." The major share of the fabric-coating capacity was devoted to war items and the company has supplied approximately half of the dyes needed for uniforms and other military items.

Nylon plant capacity and production were stepped up importantly, the entire output going into military items since nylon is well adapted for parachute fabrics, airplane tire cords and glider tow ropes.

The company reported that post-war plans are being studied to the extent that war commitments permit. Pointing out that war demands have increased output of certain chemical raw materials out of all proportion to previous peacetime requirements, the report said it is possible that new experience and new vision may find uses for these materials in quantities not heretofore deemed practicable.

"There is uncertainty concerning the government's position on numerous problems, such as its future policy respecting large manufacturing capacities of which it has become the owner," the company said. "Also, the complex difficulties of taxes and international trade await clarification. "However, certain broad estimates of the company's outlook have been made, premised on the assumption that crippling restrictions will not be placed on private industry following the war."

Plant expansions for which company funds have been expended during the war are expected to be largely used in peacetime operations, the report said, and there are indications it will be necessary to erect other new plants to supply as speedily as possible products for which a large unsatisfied demand has accumulated.

Belief was expressed that no new financing will be necessary to carry out the proposed expansion program outlined for the two to three immediate post-war years. Pointing out that sales and price policies will be matters of primary importance, the company reaffirmed its general policy "to increase consumption of its patented and other new products by aiming at a low profit per unit on a large volume of sales rather than a high margin on a small volume."

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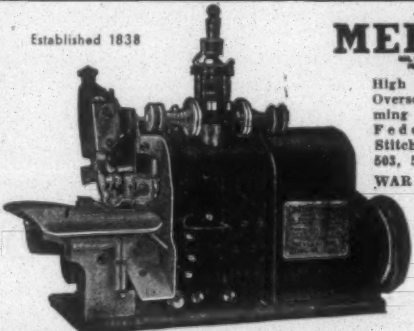
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## Former Employees Witness Rayon's War Role

First hand reports of rayon in action on the war fronts have been coming back to Industrial Rayon Corp. from former employees now in service. The latest was from Lieut.-Comdr. Chauncey Elliott, former plant physician at the company's original continuous process plant at Painesville, Ohio, who is now in the South Pacific. "I am now up where the news is made—living in a dugout with my hospital entirely below ground, and an additional hole beneath my bunk which gives me considerable comfort at times," he wrote. His Christmas gift from the company was dropped to him by rayon parachute.

Technical Sergeant Fred Larimer, former shipping department employee, recently mailed his fellow employees at Painesville a piece torn from a rayon tow target, which had just been shot down in practice by his anti-aircraft battery. Examination of the fragment showed that it had been woven from yarn produced at the Painesville plant which supplies yarn for these targets, as well as for other war uses.

## Sales To WSA Regulated

Sales to the training organization of the War Shipping Administration have been brought under the coverage of the price regulation for sales and fabrication of textiles, apparel and related articles for military purposes, the Office of Price Administration has announced. In addition, this action makes available to the training organization provisions recently added to the regulation (Maximum Price Regulation 157) applying to the Department of the Navy.

These provisions are: (1) manufacturers selling staple work clothing to the training organization prior to July 1, 1944, may enter into adjustable pricing contracts permitting them to receive the benefit of any increase in the ceiling prices of staple work clothing if one is granted by OPA before the goods are delivered. (2) If OPA increases the ceiling price for 3.90 yard chambray, manufacturers will be permitted to recover the amount of the cost increase on chambray shirts delivered to the training organization prior to July 1, 1944.

## Photo-copy Equipment Said To Be Useful

American Photo-copy Equipment Co. of Chicago is offering A-pe-co photo-copying equipment to the textile industry, said to be very useful in copying textile designs, with the photo-copies being used as a permanent record of each particular pattern. A-pe-co requires no focusing, no darkroom and no camera, with same-size copies up to 18 by 22 inches being possible. No highly-trained operative is necessary. Further information can be secured from Department T-B of the company at 2849 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Employees of the B. F. Goodrich Co. turned in 7,790 suggestions in the effort to speed up war production during 1943, 64 per cent more than in the preceding year, Robert M. Schlemmer, suggestion department manager, reports. Of all ideas submitted, 32.4 per cent, or 2,621, were put to use, and a total of \$35,185 paid employees by the company in suggestion awards. In addition to the 7,790 suggestions submitted during the year, 331 ideas turned in prior to 1943 were considered by the suggestion department.

## Changes Made in Carded Yarn Goods Price Schedule

Four revisions in the price schedule covering carded gray and colored yarn cotton goods were announced last month by the Office of Price Administration. The revisions are mainly of interest to the trade and will not increase consumer prices.

The revisions, which became effective Feb. 25, are as follows:

(1) Establishment of maximum prices for mill finished pants covers cloth. The prices are based on the maximum prices for sanforized covers less shrinkage and the cost of the sanforizing process. (Prices covering this fabric are added to Table V of Section 1316.61 (b) (4) under the heading "Cotton pants covers.") At the time the regulation was first issued, prices were set for pants covers only in sanforized finish because this fabric was not sold in mill finish. Recently a producer began manufacturing mill finish covers and a maximum price is necessary.

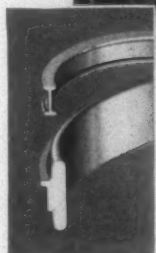
(2) Retroactive authorization to Defense Supplies Corp. to transfer at the beginning of December, 1943, approximately 229,000 linear yards of 60-inch wide osnaburg at the ceiling price in effect prior to Oct. 12, 1942, to the Lend-Lease section in the procurement division of the Treasury Department for use in wrapping comforters and used cloth for shipment out of the United States. On Oct. 12, 1942, the permissible premium for osnaburg 42-inch or more in width was reduced from ten to five per cent by an amendment to the regulation. Both the Defense Supplies Corp. and the Lend-Lease section of the procurement division asked OPA to allow the Defense Supplies Corp. to sell the goods at its cost of acquisition.

(3) Revocation of the footnote permitting a premium for two constructions of four-leaf twills used in the manufacture of raincoats. In order to minimize inconvenience to the trade, the revocation is retroactive to ( )—the date the footnote initially became effective. (Footnote 3a appended to the item Class C under the heading "Four Leaf Twills" in Table III, Section 1315.51 (b) (4).) Since the issuance of the amendment including the footnote, OPA has concluded that these two cloths do not belong under this schedule because they are made of yarns finer than sheeting yarns and they differ substantially from other Class C four-leaf twills. The footnote permitted charging a premium for these constructions of four-leaf twills only when they were made in the quality required for and sold for the ultimate use in raincoats. Since the issuance of that amendment, it has developed that these fabrics have customarily been used for a number of other purposes.

(4) Modification of the provisions relating to a premium for sheeting or print cloths which are to be resin coated. The premium provision is expanded to permit the special charge on the sale of print cloth or sheetings which require synthetic resin coating and made for use in products meeting any war procurement agency specifications. Previously the premium was limited to sheeting or print cloths meeting Army specifications. However, in line with the initial intent of the premium provision, it is expressly provided that fabrics to be used in laminated plastics may not carry the additional charge, because such fabrics do not need to be of special quality. (Amendment No. 16 to Revised Price Schedule No. 35—Carded Gray and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods.)



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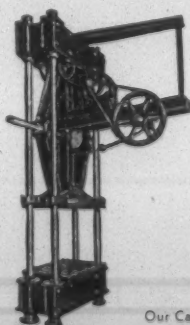
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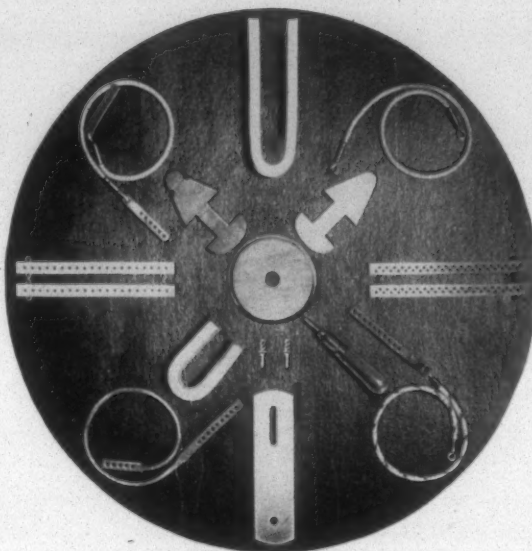
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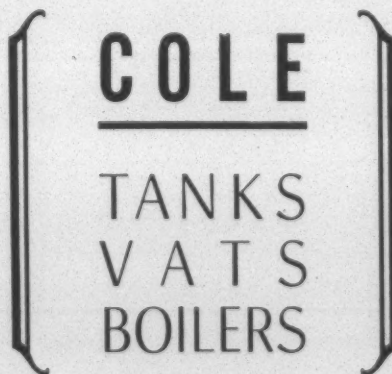


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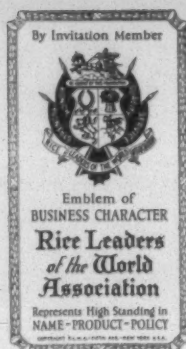
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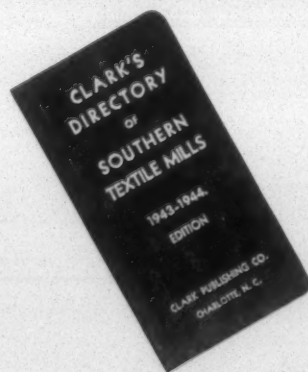
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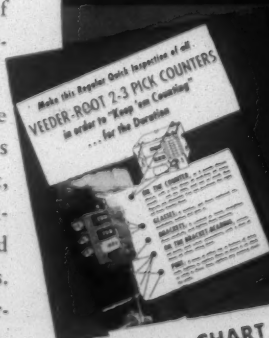
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